No. 3802. - VOL. CXL

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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AN ARTIST IN CROWDS: PROFESSOR MAX REINHARDT, PRODUCER OF "THE MIRACLE," "ŒDIPUS REX," AND "SUMURÛN,"

Professor Max Reinhardt presented "Sumurûn" in London, and was hailed as a genius amongst producers. Then he was responsible for "The Miracle," at Olympia; then for "Œdipus Rex," at Covent Garden. "Sumurûn" was a general success in a variety theatre and at the Savoy; "Œdipus Rex," was an artistic success; "The Miracle" has proved one of the greatest successes this country has known, though for a while it was comparatively neglected by the majority. In describing Herr Reinhardt we cannot do better than quote a "Daily Telegraph" note upon him: "A sturdy, well-built figure,

below rather than above the average height, a round, expressive face, luminous eyes, features which conclusively and at once stamp their owner as a born comedian." Describing the Professor's methods, Dr. Volmoeller said: "Mr. Reinhardt has an extraordinarily quick eye for a dramatic situation. ., He has a wonderful facility for evolving much out of little. So it is with the manipulation of the crowds. Every super gets his chance. Anyone showing the least trace of more than ordinary talent is at once pounced upon and given something special to do."

DRAWN BY PROFESSOR ARTHUR KAMPF, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ART, BERLIN.

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PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

THE debate on the Address was concluded in the House of Commons at the end of last week, and several days have since been devoted to a variety of topics raised by supplementary estimates. On the amendments to the Address, the Government majorities were considerably below the normal figures, falling in the fiscal reform division to 65, and on the amendment for development of small ownership of land to 56. The Opposition have been highly gratified by the very incisive and animated speech which their new leader delivered in the principal debate. They were also greatly encouraged on Monday by the immense fall in the Liberal majority in the St. Rollox division of Glasgow; and, on the other hand, the announcement of the figures produced a feeling almost of constennation among the supporters of the Government. The decrease of 1448 in the majority of the new Secretary for Scotland, Mr. McKinnon Wood, following closely on the defeat of the new Scottish Solicitor-General, Mr. Anderson, in North Ayrshire, was regarded as evidence that the North Country, so long steadfast, was at last wavering in her political faith; and the demands of certain Scottish Radicals with regard to Scottish Home Rule also caused some embarrassment this week. Still another change in the Government has taken place, Mr. Dudley Ward, for personal reasons, resigning the post of Treasurer of the Household and being succeeded by Mr. F. E. Guest, whose place as Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) is given to Sir Arthur Haworth, the appointment of the latter leading to an interesting bye-election in South Manchester. In the Upper House the chief event of the opening fortnight was the debate raised by Lord Curzon on the changes in the capital and government of India. There was a sensation in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament on Monday evening when a stranger, who was waiting there, discharged a revolver. As he pointed it towards the roof no one was hurt. It appeared that he was a licensed preacher, and that he had a grievance agai

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"98'9," AT THE CRITERION

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"96'9." AT THE CRITERION.

ONE of the most delightful comedies we have had on the stage for a very long while was produced at the Criterion last Tuesday night, under the odd title of "98'0," and without the author's name being divulged. It began, this play (which some gossips declare is the work of Mr. C. B. Fernald, of "The Cat and the Cherub" fame), in a truly Shavian manner, with a dashing young man's following up an encounter with a girl in a train, where he has done her a service, by calling at the home of her aunt and proposing to buy it—the house is for sale—in order to pursue and regularise the chance acquaintanceship. Within a few minutes he has proposed to Grace in front of her relatives, and, though indignantly refused, gives himself all the airs of the conquering hero. You expect the ordinary scheme of the woman taken by storm, or perhaps Mr. Shaw's variety of the woman luring the man into her net. But the author has a better thought. All Stanley Miles's little tricks and plots somehow go wrong, and it is his lady-love who scores, foiling every move of his game. Finally his trump card, his invitation addressed to her and her family to visit his so-called studio—a sort of nursery and dolls' house combined, with toys everywhere and audacious mottoes on the wall urging "Let Grace descend upon us," "Be fruitful and multiply," and "The more the merrier"—is played out with seemingly no better success. Then Grace, having reduced him to completest modesty and despair, relents and rewards him in the very moment of his surrender of his quest. The piece abounds in wit and in humorous situations. There is a laughable use of the cinematograph, convicting the heroine of making a stealthy call at her lover's "studio." It will be noted that the author turns the newest scientific inventions to account—the living picture, for instance, and the air-ship, a descent of which is most realistically mimicked at the Criterion. Well, here is a play worthy of such an aviator-actor as Mr. Loraine, and providin

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SUBSTITUTES FOR COAL.

WE are so accustomed to coal in this country that the idea of using anything in place of it, or even of there being any such thing available, demands quite a serious mental effort on our part. Yet, before coal was discovered, we got along very well without it, and after its discovery it took a long time before it came into general use; and we did precisely what the inhabitants of those countries that have not coal at the present time are now doing; we used wood, vegetable refuse or waste, or peat. One of the most striking sights that can be seen anywhere is to be discovered at St. Petersburg in the summertime, when the store of fuel is being secured for winter use. Economous barges, piled up and loaded with little logs and billets, drift down the river, or are towed along it in strings. They are to be seen in groups buoyed here and there in the stream; some are being unloaded alongside the quays; the various canals that intersect the city are lined each side with them; and there is a continuous movement, backwards and forwards, of men and wheelbarrows on planks, while carts are being loaded up amid much excitement and flow of loud language. As soon as one barge is discharged another takes its place; and so St. Petersburg manages to do without group for the proposes. What is more, practically the whole stretch of country cactward, from Holland right to the Pacific coat is very little doubt that in case of need quite a lot of fire-wood and peat could be delivered in England. Peat for litter already comes over in large quantities.

But another material, of which we here know but little, occurs in enormous quantities on the Continent, and of it millions of tons are produced annually. It is known as lignite or brown-coal. It is a material intermediate in character between peat and coal, and in its natural state requires understanding to burn for domestic purposes. However, both peat and brown-coal are made up, in a compressed form, into briquettes. These are usable for all purposes, and could easily be put on the En

Owing to a misdescription of the photograph from which Mr. A. C. Michael made his drawing of a miner at work for the front page of our last issue, we described it as representing the fixing of props in a new seam in a coalmine. In reality, it represents, not the fixing, but the withdrawal of the props.

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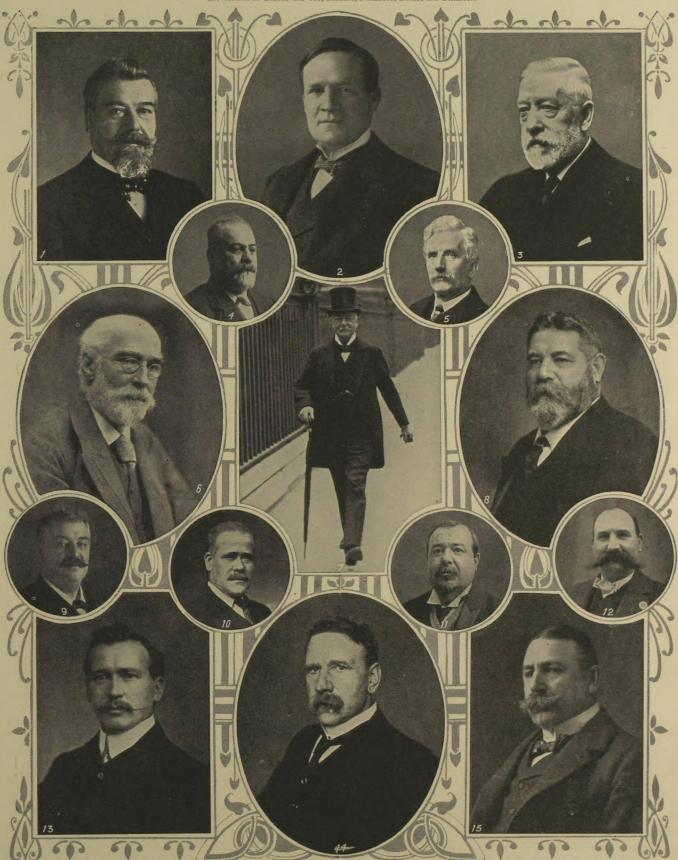
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MINERS AND MASTERS: COAL-DISPUTE PROTAGONISTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, BARRATT, BERESFORD, L.N.A., AND DICKINSON.



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With the coal question still so prominent, it is of more than usual interest to note types of the men who represent each side-Capital and Labour; hence the reproduction of these portraits of some of the protagonists.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHAT fun it would be if good actors suddenly acted like real people! I do not mean anything about tone, manner, or gesture. The actor does not behave, even in public life, a scrap more artificially than does many a minister, parson or politician, even in private life. Every man has an accent; and no man knows he has it. Every man has an accent: and, to that extent, every man has an affectation. You and I are at least always clever enough to speak the speech of our class. Our limitation is, that though we can speak it, we cannot hear it. We cannot hear it as the other classes hear it.

There is no convention of the theatre that may not to-morrow be the convention of the world. There is no conceivable drawl or bleat or bellow from one end of a Surrey melodrama to the other which might not easily become the admitted accent of the best society. Dropping the 'h' might be as good English as it is French. Already the ladies on the stage are often less painted than the ladies in the stalls. Already the footlights are a faint and flickering barrier; il n'y a plus de Pyr'n'es. No; I mean nothing about natural or "quietly realistic" acting: that ideal is much too faint and far. When people have begun to act like life in a drawing-room, it will be time enough to ask them to act like life on a stage.

No, I mean something much funnier than that—as the man in Jerome's excellent tale said when he had told the dullest story ever endured by men. I mean the funniest of all earthly things: I mean what I say. I mean what fun it would be if actors suddenly acted as if they were in real life. Suppose they were to act freely; to change their minds. Suppose that when Joseph Surface told Lady Teazle to hide behind the screen, she said she wouldn't. Suppose she said there was no harm in visiting so virtuous a gentleman; and that she specially wanted to talk to Sir Peter on a point about the weekly washing. What would happen to the great Screen Scene? What would everybody do? Suppose Hamlet ended the soliloquy "To be or not to be" by suddenly deciding not to be. Suppose he really did his quietus make with a bare bodkin. What would Osric do? It is awful to think of. Or, to take a far more terrible passage, suppose when Macbeth says, "We will proceed no further in this business"—suppose he declined to be henpecked. Suppose he declined to be henpecked. Suppose he raised on the stage the red banner of the revolted male against the eternal female tyranny. A gladiatorial show, with real men butchered, would be far less exciting.

We are always hearing about the limits of realism in art; that is, of this or that respect in which a written

this or that respect in which a written thing can never be quite like an acted thing. It seems odd to me that nobody ever mentions the chief chasm of cleavage between the thing written and the thing done. It turns on the old pivot of what theologians call Free Will. The difference is that all events in genuine art are decided: all events in genuine life (in anything worth calling life) are undecided. What is written is written (to quote a Roman governor who showed his taste for epigram at a somewhat unlucky moment); what is written is written; but what is doing need not be done.

Every artistic drama is named on the first page a tragedy or a 'comedy. That is because in every artistic drama the last page is written before the first. But it is not so in that terrific drama which Heaven has given us to play upon this earth, without any punctual cues, with a very invisible, and sometimes inaudible, prompter, and without the faintest notion about when the curtain will come down. If the drama of real life is more dreadful, it has at least one agreeable quality; it is more uncertain. Every human life begins in tragedy, for it begins in travail. But every human life may end in comedy—even in

THE NEW EUROPEAN REIGNING PRINCESS: THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.
WHO HAS SUCCEEDED ON THE DEATH OF HER FATHER.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands is no longer the only female ruler in Europe, for, by the death of the Grand Duck of Luxemburg, the succession, owing to the complete extinction of male heirs, passes to his daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide. She is the eldest of six sisters, and was born at the Castle of Berg on June 14, 1894. She will thus be eighten on June 14 next. Until that date her mother, the Grand Duchess Marie Anne, will continue to act as Regent. In 1908 the late Duke conferred on his eldest daughter the rank of Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxemburg and Hereditary Duchess of Nassau. Hitherto it has been a strictly Protestant dynasty, but the new Grand Duchess and her sisters have been brought up as Roman Catholics, their mother, who is an Infanta of Portugal, being of that faith. The Grand Duche of Luxemburg has just under 1000 square miles, and a ropulation of a quarter of a million. It was declared independent by

divine comedy. It may end in a joy beyond all our jokes; in that cry across the chasm, "Fear not, I have conquered the world." Real human life differs from all imitations of it in the fact that it can perpetually alter itself as it goes along. Art can hardly survive one such change. It could not possibly survive a series of such changes. The full cataract of Dickens's creative power was hardly strong enough to carry him round those two or three corners where the stream of his story really altered its course. Of a fictitious story we may say decisively that it should

go as straight as possible to its end. Or, to put it another way, the sooner we have finished a novel the better. But of a real story, as distinct from a fictitious story, we may say that the more the stream straggles this way and that, the more likely it is to be a clean or even sacred stream. It proves its wish to go right by so often confessing that it has gone wrong.

I began to think of all these things in the last days of the late performances of Sir Herbert Tree's "Macbeth." My meditation comes too late—like my copy. I am one of those who are doomed (an immoral expression) to be always late.

moral expression) to be always late. I had a relative who came late for the Battle of Waterloo; and I sometimes almost hope that I myself may come late for the Day of Judgment. But though it was at Sir Herbert Tree's performance that I began thinking, I have only just finished thinking. And though I have not always agreed by any means with Sir Herbert's interpretation of great Shakespearean characters, I am bound to say that in this case he gave me, in the middle of a settled and hackneyed story, the electric shock of moral liberty. When he said, "We will proceed no further in this business," for an instant I thought he wouldn't—though I have read "Macbeth" a hundred times. In the midst of life we are in death: in that one dead pageantry, in the midst of death I was in life. I thought for a flash that the play might end differently. Alas! the play was written more than three hundred years ago.

Calvinists objected to stage-plays. Yet all stage-plays are forced, by the Calvinistic. They are forced, by the very nature of art, to damn or save a man from the beginning. That is why the old Greek plays about fatality succeeded. Such dramas were popular in spite of everything that could be unpopular, and everything that could be undramatic—in spite of masks and monologues and a shallow stage and an absence of incident. They suited the drama because they were full of destiny. And yet I still think that the greatest drama of all is that in which the throne of destiny is shaken for an instant. I think the greatest drama in the world is "Macbeth."

I think "Macbeth" the one supreme drama because it is the one Christian drama; and I will accept the accusation of prejudice. But I mean by Christian (in this matter) the strong sense of spiritual liberty and of sin; the idea that the best man can be as bad as he chooses. You may call Othello a victim of chance. You may call Hamlet a victim of temperament. You cannot call Macbeth anything but a victim of Macbeth. The evil spirits tempt him, but they never force him: they never even frighten him, for he is a very brave man. I

force him: they never even frighten him, for he is a very brave man. I have often wondered that no one has made so obvious a parallel as that between the murders of Macbeth and the marriages of Henry VIII. Both Henry and Macbeth were originally brave, good-humoured men, better rather than worse than their neighbours. Both Henry and Macbeth hesitated over their first crime—the first stabbing and the first divorce. Both found out the fate which is in evil—for Macbeth went on murdering and poor Henry went on marrying. There is only one fault in the parallel. Unfortunately for history, Henry VIII. was not deposed.

WHERE COAL STRIKES TROUBLE NOT! THE SHRINE OF FORTUNA.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.



1. THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS OF THE CASINO AT MONTE CARLO PUT TO DEPRESSING USE: | 2. GODDESSESS OF THE HOME OF THE GODDESS OF CHANCE: DEVOTEES OF DAME FORTUNE PUZZLING OUT THEIR SYSTEMS.

RELATING CASINO EXPERIENCES AT MONTE CARLO.

Of all places devoted to honouring and often, it must be confessed, to execrating the Goddess of Chance, Monte Carlo is the first. Its reputation is world-wide, and the peoples of all countries flock to its tables. Curiously enough, as Miss Ethel Colburn Mayne points out in "The Romance of Monaco and its Rulers," "Hercules is the mythical discoverer and founder of Monaco-he, who left nothing to chance . . . It was on his way to the Isle of Gades

(now Cadiz) for the destruction of Geryon-the Tenth Labour-that he first landed at the Rock of Monaco, and later, after a victory over the Ligurians . . . consecrated the hill and port in his own honour. This is fabled to have taken place in the 17th or 16th century B.C. Hence Monaco's carliest name, Herculis Portus." In ancient times it possessed a temple of Hercules Monœcus, from which the name Monaco was derived.



THE LATE CANON SIR JAMES PHILIPPS, Br., Twelfth Baronet and Senior Non-Residen-tiary Canon of Salisbury.

orders was the late Rev. Sir James Philipps, who since 1870 has been a Canon of Salisbury. He Vicar of Warminster for thirty-eight years (from 1859 to 1897). Of his sons the eldest, Lord St. Davids, was raised to the

Ivor Philipps is M.P. for Southampton; and Sir Owen Philipps is Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet

Captain F. E. Guest, who succeeds Mr. Dudley Ward as Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, is the third son of Lord Wimborne. Since last year he has represented East Dorset in the House of Commons. He was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, and served with distinction in the White Nile Expedition of 1900. His wife is a daughter of Mr. Henry Phipps.

It is from his association with "Tusitala, Teller of as Stevenson was called in Samoa, that the late chief Mataafa derives his title to fame. As for his deeds, are they not written in "A Footnote to History"? In 1899 Great Britain withdrew from Samoa, which became a German protectorate. Mataafa, who had long claimed the native kingdom, was made High Chief, and remained so till his death.

Count Leopold Berchtold, the new Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, was born in 1863, and is the first Hungarian to hold the office

since 1879. He is well known in London, where he spent four years (1899 to 1903) at his country's Embassy. Thence he was transferred to St. Petersburg, where he served under his late predecessor, Count Aehrenthal, and succeeded him as Ambassador in 1906. The Aehrenthal policy caused strained relations between Austria and Russia, but Count Berchtold's tact carried him through a very difficult position. His ap-pointment is regarded as an act of conciliation towards Russia.

It was recently re-ported that Ahmed Riza Bey, the well-known Young Turk leader, had been appointed Ambassador in London. Ahmed

Riza, it will be remembered, played a prominent part in the Turkish revolution, and was elected President of the Turkish Parliament. He has since become a member

Who has succeeded the late Count Achrenthal as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.



COUNT LEOPOLD BERCHTOLD.

of the Senate.

THE HON. F. E. GUEST, M.P.,
Who has been Appointed Treasurer
of the Household.



SIR ARTHUR HAWORTH, BT., M.P., Who has been Appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Sir Arthur Haworth, the new Junior Lord of the Treasury, has sat for South Manchester in the Liberal interest since 1906, and is also a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Cheshire and

8



THE LATE KING MATAAFA Ex-King and High Chief of Samoa, who was supported by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Shropshire. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Abraham Haworth, of Altrincham, and was educated at Rugby. He is a member of the Council of Mansfield College, Oxford.

Sir George Barclay, who has been appointed British Minister at Bucharest, has for the last four years repre-sented this country at Teheran. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1886, and has served at Washington, Rome, Madrid, Constanti-nople, and Tokyo. He was born in 1862, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge.



THE LATE GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBURG.

In the early 'fifties of the last century the late Mr. William Harcourt Hooper, a wood-engraver of the old school, joined the staff of The Illustrated London News. He afterwards became manager to Mr. Joseph Swaine, the engraver for Punch. Mr. Hooper engraved the

The last Male Ruler of his ancient Line, who died at Luxemburg on February 25.



SIR WALTER B. TOWNLEY, K.C.M.G.,



THE LATE GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G.C.B., A distinguished Soldier who saw much Active Service in India.

General Sir Alexander Taylor, late of the Royal Engin-eers, who died recently at the age of eighty-four, twice saw active service in India before the Mutiny. He fought in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, and two years later in the Punjab Campaign, in which he was wounded. In the Mutiny he was again wounded, and to him was largely due the capture of Delhi. He was formerly President of the Royal Indian Engineering College.

E. Burne-Jones for the famous "Chaucer." These

blocks have been presented

to the British Museum.

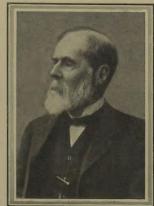
Owing to his state of health, the late Grand Duke Wilhelm of Luxemburg had not ruled for some years, his wife having been appointed Regent during the minority of their eldest daughter. The late Grand Duke was born in 1852, and succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Adolf, in 1905. In 1893 he married Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza. A portrait of the new Grand Duchess, their daughter, is given on "Our Note-Book" page.

Mr. Walter Townley goes to Teheran, as British Minister in succession to Sir George Barclay, at an interesting juncture in Persian affairs. He also returns

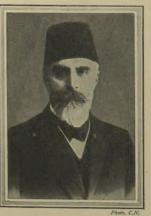
to one of the first Em-bassies to which he was attached abroad after entering the Service in 1885, for he was at Teheran from 1889 to 1892. For the last two years he has been Enoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania.

Millions of people who have been inside St. Pancras Station have been struck by the aspect of the vast the aspect of the vast curving roof. Few probably have known that it was partly the work of the late Sir John Alleyne, who died at Falmouth recently at the age of ninety-two. The roof was designed by Mr. W. H. Barlow, and Sir John planned the machinery for making the ironwork and caffolding. He was for

the complex scheme of scaffolding. He was for many years manager of the Butterley Ironworks, in Derbyshire, and was Vice-President of the



THE LATE SIR JOHN ALLEYNE, BT., The third Baronet and a distinguished Engineer.



AHMED RIZA BEY, Whose Appointment as Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain was recently reported.



SIR GEORGE BARCLAY, K.C.M.G., Who has been Appointed British Minister at Bucharest.



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM HARCOURT HOOPER, A distinguished Wood-Engraver of the Old School.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



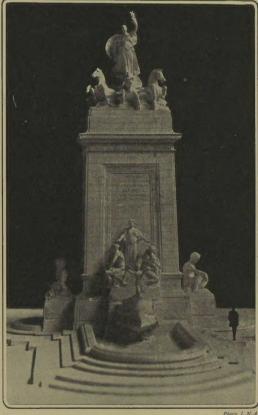
ITALY'S "BOMBARDMENT" OF A TURKISH PORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: ONE OF THE TURKISH VESSELS SUNK LYING IN BEIRUT HARBOUR.

Considerable excitement was caused the other day by the news that two Turkish war-ships had been sunk in Beirut Harbour by Italian cruisers, especially as it was stated that some buildings had been hit and slightly damaged by shots which went wide. Admiral Paravelli has reported that his ships did not "bombad" Beirut; that is to say, were in action merely against the two vession in question; in doing so much Italy did not, of course, exceed her technical rights as a belligerent.



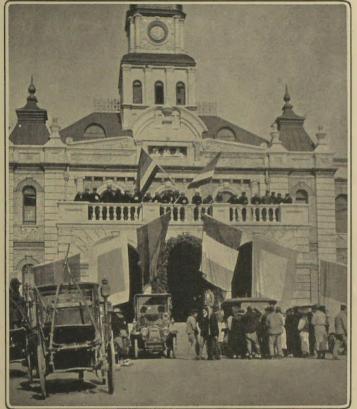
SCENE OF THE SINKING OF TWO TURKISH WAR-SHIPS BY ITALIAN CRUISERS: THE PORT OF BEIRUT, WHICH HAS BEEN "BOMBARDED."

It has been said of Beirut that France's interest in it is at least equal to Italy's interest in Smyrna, for it is the terminus of the French railways to Aleppo and Damascus, has old-established French silk-wearing firms, and harbour works which are in French hands, to say nothing of the French school of medicine and other institutions. France is treating the "bombardment" diplomatically at the moment as an isolated act of war.



TO BE SET UP TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE LOST BY THE BLOWING-UP OF THE "MAINE": THE MEMORIAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED. The inscription reads: "To the Valiant Seamen who Perished in the 'Maine,"

By Fate Unwarned, In Death Unafraid."



UNDER THE NEW FLAG: THE ASSEMBLY HALL, NANKING, DURING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The General Assembly of the Republic of China held its first meeting at Nanking on January 28. The motor-cars seen are those of the President and some of his followers.



MR, LLOYD GEORGE MAKING A MUCH-INTERRUPTED SPEECH ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE:

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT THE ALBERT HALL.

When Mr. Lloyd George addressed a meeting held in the Albert Hall the other day by the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies, he was continually interrupted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated the Prime Minister's promise that if a Woman's Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill should be carried the Government would push through the amended Bill this Session.



SOCIALISM IN AGREEMENT WITH WAR: THE WHOLE ITALIAN CHAMBER RISING TO EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO THOSE AT THE FRONT.

The Italian Farliament reassembled on February 22, and the Premier announced the introduction of a Bill for the conversion into law of the decree of November last, which annexed Tripolt and Cyrenaica to Italy. Patriolle speeches led to the whole Chamber rising to its feet to express gratitude to the men at the front. The Socialists joined the demonstration.

THE COAL QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPHS BEARING UPON IT.



PIECE OF COAL FROM A WIGAN COLLIERY.



WHERE FUEL IS CAST UP BY THE SEA: PICKING UP PIECES OF COAL ON THE BEACH AT A FISHING VILLAGE ON THE EAST COAST OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



CHARGE OF MACHINERY IN A DESERTED COLLIERY.

KEEPING THE PIT GOING WHILE MINERS ARE ON STRIKE: A WINDER IN



STOCKED AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF A STRIKE: HUGE STACKS OF COAL IN THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SIDINGS AT SLOUGH.



AMONGST THE FIRST TO STRIKE, MORE FOR THE SAKE OF SUPPORTING THE SOUTH WALES MEN THAN FROM THEIR OWN DESIRE; MINERS WHEELING TOOLS TO A SHED FOR STORAGE, IN DERBYSHIRE.



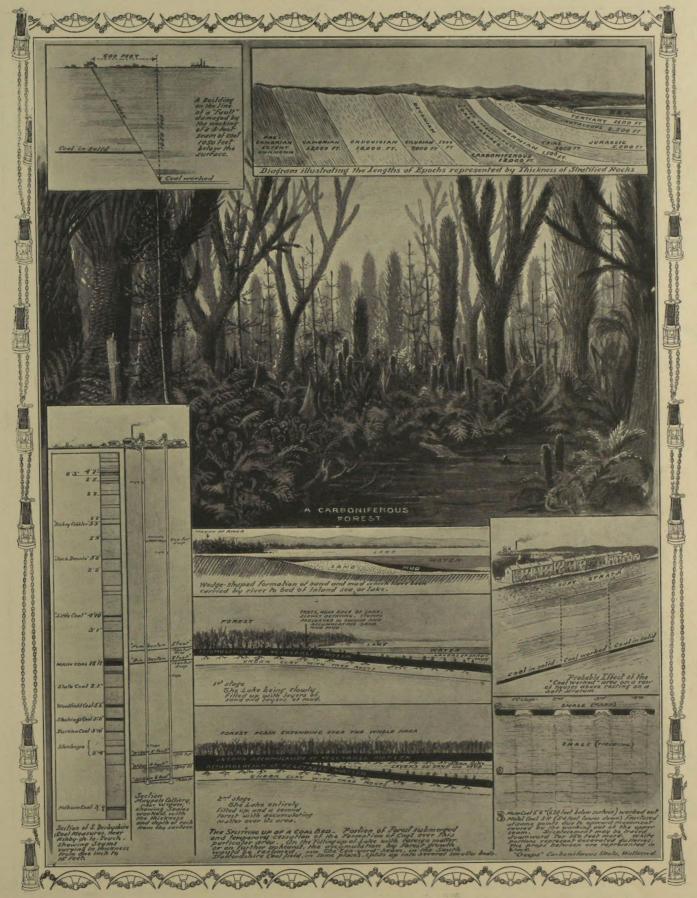
IN THE NEW BESSEMER LABORATORY AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE: A MODEL OF A WORKING IN A COAL - MINE.

The first and second of the photographs reproduced on this page call for further explanation. Of the first our correspondent writes: "This monster block of coal was wrought from the new Abram Cannel seam at the Wigan Junction Colleries in the Wigan coal-field. In the solid piece it weighed nearly 12 tons, and it is said to be the largest block of solid coal ever brought to the light of day. It took nine months to hew it out of its subterranean bed. A high price was paid for the uniqueness of the product, for it is stated to have cost £1000, which works out at something like £83 a ton. It was sent for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago. A

special line of rails had to be laid from the colliers' working place, a quarter of a mile in the underground, to the bottom of the pit shaft. The following inscription tells the value of this wonderful "black diamond": "This large block weighs 11 tons 14 cwts., and contains 360 cubic feet, calculated to yield 187,944 cubic feet gas . . ." Of the second, it should be said that the inhabitants of the fishing villages on the east coast of Northumberland have no fear of coal strikes, for every tide brings a considerable quantity of coal to the beach, from which it is picked by the fisher-folk of the neighbouring villages.

FROM CARBONIFEROUS AGE TO STRIKE AGE: COAL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



NATURE AND MAN AS FUEL PROVIDERS: THE MOTHER SUBSTANCE OF COAL; ITS CONVERSION INTO COAL; AND OTHER MATTERS.

To quote "The Natural History of Coal," one of the capital Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature, "it is sgreed that coal has been derived as the result of the alteration of some accumulation or deposit, which we will call the mother substance. Of what did this mother substance consist? The balance of opinion has always inclined to the view that it was composed of vegetable debris in whole or in part, and this conclusion is almost universally accepted to-day... The evidence that the mother substance of coals was of a vegetable nature is, quite apart from the results of a microscopic study of the structure of coals, extremely strong." "A fault." says Mr. T. H. Cockin in "Practical Coal-Mining" (Crosby Lockwood) "is a fracture in the measures... Most faults

have not been caused by a violent upheaval, but by the gradual movement of the earth's crust; the displacement they cause varies from an inch orl two up to many hundreds of feet." As to the age of the mother substance, Mr. Glover says: "Many million years have passed since the ancient coal forests lived, flourished, decayed, and died." Our Artist wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Herbert W. Hughes's "Text Book on Coal-Mining" (Griffin and Co. Exect Street, Strand); Sir Charles Lyell's "Elements of Geology" [John Murray]; Mr. William Glover's "First Lessons in Coal-Mining" (Crosby Lockwood, Stationers' Hall Court); Mr. E. A. Newell Arber's "The Natural History of Coal" (Cambridge University Press); and Mr. E. A. Martin's "A Piece of Coal" (Hodder and Stoughton)

SCIENCE NATURAL



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

VERY common idea regarding plants A very common the regarding plants at large is that they are purely "vegetative" organisms. The term "vegetative" has, in fact, come to signify a phase of existence in which life is manifested shorn of all the attributes we are accustomed to associate with it in the case of the animal body. In the latter we see active manifestate

associate with it in the case of the animal body. In the latter we see active manifestation of vitality as a rule, and we inevitably comtrast the quiet, and apparently uneventful, existence of the plant, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. To uproot a vegetable, and therefore to kill it, does not cause a qualm of conscience even to an ardent vegetarian, who regards me as a kind of immoral, or unmoral, person because I may lunch on a chop. Yet it would puzzle even a hiologist to draw any hard-and-time to the control of the cause of the cau it would puzzle even a biologist to draw any hard-and-fast line between the animal and plant worlds, not merely in respect of their vitality, but also with regard merely in respect of their vitality, but also with regard to many vital items which run in parallel lines in the two kingdoms. If a plant makes and stores starch, for example, so does the animal; if chlorophyll, the green colour of plants, be held to be characteristic of the vege-table world, then we find

it in animals: if cellulose, a starchy pro-duct, be wellnigh universal in plants, we find it in the outer tunic of the sea-squirts on the beach. Truly, there is at least no line of chemical demarcation between the animal and the plant

It might be thought that the possession of a nervous system would form a point

RAISED IN THE LIGHT: VICIA SATIVA GROWN IN PURE AIR (LEFT), AND IN AIR AND TOBACCO SMOKE (RIGHT).

of significant importance in distinguishing the animal from the plant. Here also we find our efforts but vanity. For, in the first place, many true animals, of lower grade, have no nervous system at all, and depend for manifestations of sensitiveness on the plain fort that their line.

plain fact that their living matter (or protoplasm) is it-self everywhere and always sensitive. Therefore, plants, which, being living things, also possess protoplasm locked up in their cells, are quite on a par with animals which lack a definite persons processful. definite nervous apparatus. Both, in fact, receive impressions from the outer world and act upon these impressions in virtue of the possession of protoplasm; the only difference being that in the animal the living matter is more in evidence, so to speak—more easily affected by stimulation than that of the plant. For in the latter the living matter is mostly locked up in hard-walled cells, and if, as is

the case, the living contents of one cell communicate with those of other cells, there is not the same response to be expected from the plant as from the

RAISED IN EARTH IN FLOWER-POTS KEPT IN THE DARK: VICIA SATIVA. THE COMMON VETCH OR TARE, GROWN (LEFT) IN PURE AIR, AND (RIGHT) IN AIR AND TOBACCO SMOKE. The mixture consisted of three parts of cigaret's smoke to three or four of air, and the trial lasted for six days. The difference between the two plants is not as great as that shown in the Illustration immediately below this, because the earth in the pots and the porous flower-pots the unselves "clean" the air by absorbing certain impurities.

animal with its living matter continuous for the most part. But when we descend to a closer examination of plant-history, we find

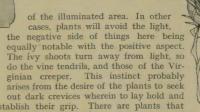


RAISED IN THE DARK: VICIA SATIVA GROWN AIR AND TOBACCO SMOKE (LE (LEFT). AND IN

proof indubitable that plants, so far from being unable to demonstrate their sensibility. ess on occasions very distinct means of

THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO SMOKE UPON GROWING PLANTS : SOME VERY INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS

showing forth the action and reaction which in animals we interpret in terms of the nervous system. For example, the



out dark crevices wherein to lay hold and establish their grip. There are plants that apparently feel tropical heat acutely, and turn the edges of their leaves to the sun. This last is a feature of eucalyptus-growth. If we noted these traits in animals we should term them "instincts," and so pronounce a last word in the matter; but it is clear we have to deal in plants also with "instincts" of equal importance such as indeed, become all the more eximportance, such as, indeed, become all the more exinadequacy of the mechanism to whose action they owe their origin. The senses of plants, however, become better developed and concentrated in certain species which are by no means unknown to ordinary observers. If necessity knows no law, according to proverbial philosophy, it may also be accredited with the power

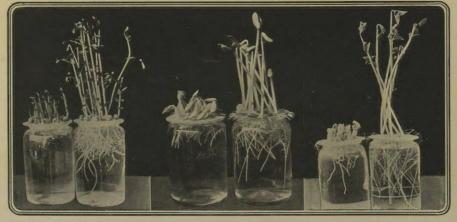
of calling into being new conditions of exist-ence. Given, for example, a gradually evolved need for insect-food on the part of a plant, we then find the senses of the plant to be developed to an extent far exceeding in the delicacy their operation the senses of many animals. Read Darwin's account of his experiments on the sundew and Venus' flytrap, and note not merely



RAISED IN THE DARK: PEA-PLANTS GROWN IN AIR AND TOBACCO SMOKE (LEFT), AND IN PURE AIR (RIGHT).

the high sensitiveness of both, but the possession of a selective power whereby they do not trouble about uneatable things, and so save themselves a waste of nervous energy. Why does the sun-

dew not put its leaf-ten-tacles in operation when rain-drops fall on them, and yet is quick to capture a fly? The only possible reply is that the plant has learned to distinguish between contact which means food, and that which implies only the needed rain. The sensitive plant (Mimosa) droops its leaves on the slightest touch, but not when it is watered. Placed in a carriage, such a plant lowers its leaves at first when the carriage moves, but soon, accus-tomed to the motion, ex-pands them You can give a sensitive plant ether, and abolish its sensitiveness just as you rob the animal of its consciousness when you administer the anæsthetic. Clearly, we have to revise all our notions of plant-nervousness if we would explain the actions even of



RAISED IN THE LIGHT: PRA-PLANTS GROWN IN AIR AND TOBACCO SMOKE (LEFT), AND IN PURE AIR (RIGHT).

Particular attention should be called to the second and third of these three Illustrations. The trial in the second case lasted for nine days. Note the enormous and abnormal thickness of the stalks of the plant grown in air and tobacco smoke, In the third case the trial extended over eleven days. The difference in the length and thickness of the stalks and the length of the roots will be remarked.

sensitiveness of plants to light is a point deserving note in this connection. Even a small amount of light will deflect a plant's growth in the direction

the daisies which shut up their petals when the wind blows cold, and open them under the benign influence of the sunshine.

ANDREW WILSON. of the sunshine.

RINGING ABOUT THE SUPPLY: GUARDING THE LIGHT.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



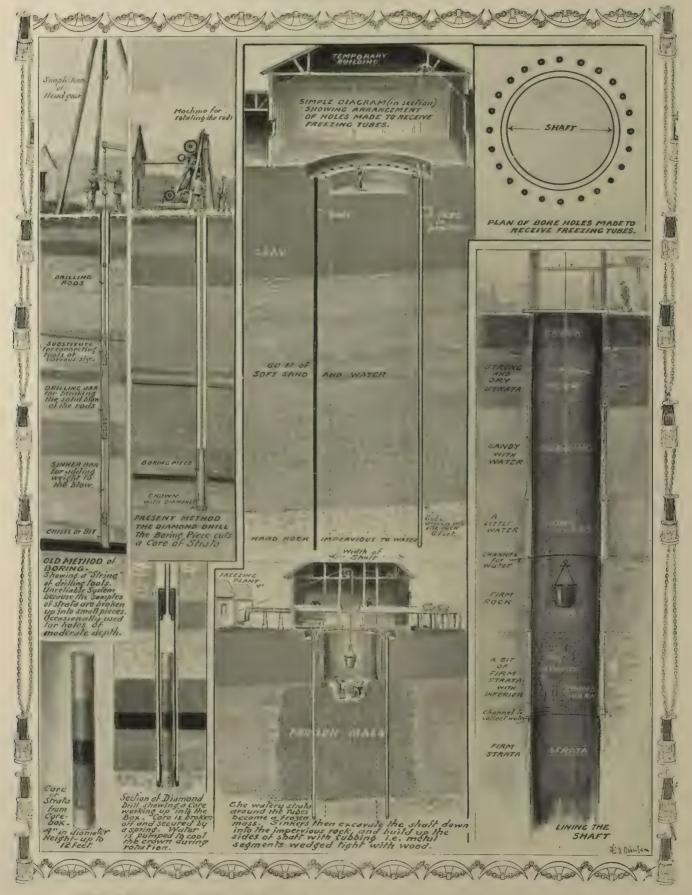
TO PREVENT THE DANGER OF DARKNESS: ERECTING A STOUT FENCE ROUND A GASOMETER AND ITS COAL, IN A BIG VILLAGE IN DURHAM.

The fence has been put round the ground containing the gasometer and the coal for the gas-making that such protection may be afforded that there will be no risk of the light-supply of the village failing, immediately at all events. The measure, of course, is purely

precautionary, designed to prevent the stealing of coal more especially, and must not be taken to suggest that any form of violence is feared in the neighbourhood. When it was decided thus to ring about the ground, it was determined also to employ men as guards.

WINNING COAL WITH DIAMONDS AND ICE: BORING AND SHAFT-BUILDING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



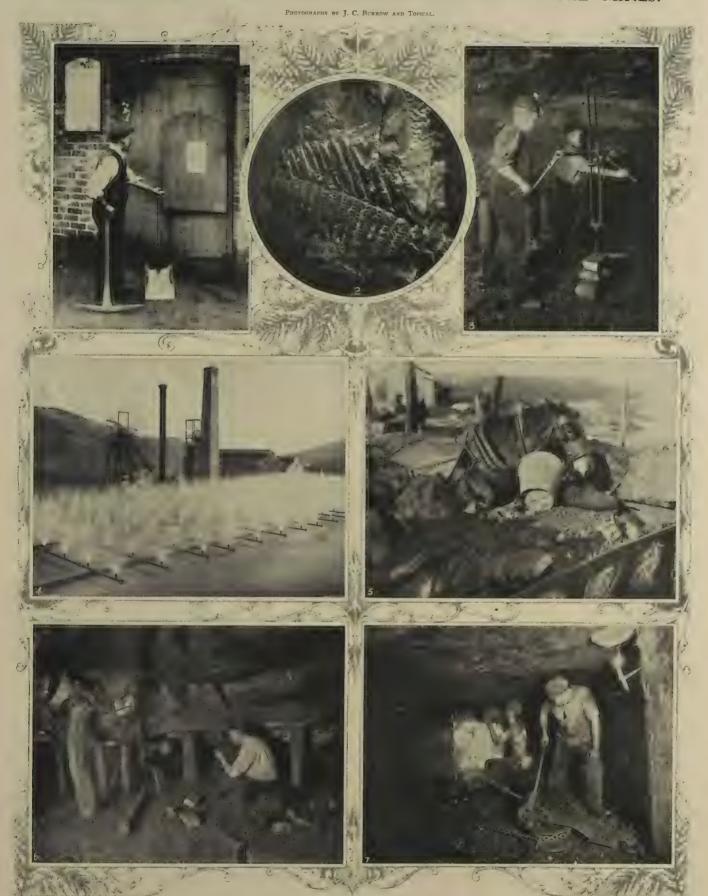
WORK WHICH PRECEDES THE MINING: HOW COAL IS SOUGHT AND FOUND AND HOW THE WAY

TO THE COAL SEAM IS MADE.

Coal is bored for with a drill which has a cutting-edge of amorphous black diamonds which will pierce many thousands of feet of hard rock before they are worn out. The drill is fixed to a hollow rod, to which others are attached as greater depths are attained. When the drill is raised it brings with it a solid core of the strata it has penetrated, thus revealing any coal which may be present. The sinking of shafts calls for great skill. Bricklayers follow the excavators and build a lining to the shaft wherever it shows signs of caving. When a water-bearing stratum has to be penetrated, that portion of the shaft which passes through it has to be lined with blocks of metal, which are wedged together with wood. Before this is done "the soft ground is temporarily solidified by freezing the

water for a few feet all round the scene of the operations. To effect this, brine, chilled to a temperature of 5 deg. Fahrenheit, is circulated in vertical pipes." We quote Mr. Archibald Williams's "Romance of Mining." In the case of the shaft illustrated, the first section is of brick; then comes a section of natural rock not needing support. Then comes a section made through temporarily frozen ground and lined with metal. Next is a stonework section; then one of natural rock, then one in part of natural rock (the patch) and in part of brick; then, the last, of natural rock. The four stages of the freezing process are (1) the boring of the holes for the freezing-tubes; (2) the freezing of the stratum; (3) the sinking within the ice "wall" and the insection of the metal lining; (4) the withdrawal of the freezing-tubes.

DIGGING FOR POWER: THE GETTING OF COAL IN THE MINES.



- 1. WHERE THE MINERS CEASED WORK ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 26: A MINER READING A NOTICE AT THE ALFRETON PIT, DERBYSHIRE.
- VISIBLE SIGN OF THE MOTHER SUBSTANCE OF COAL: A FOSSIL FERN SEEN DEEP DOWN IN A COLLIERY.
 THE WORK OF MEN WHOSE LABOUR MAKES POSSIBLE ALL MECHANICAL ACTIVITY: BORING INTO COAL IN A MINE.

The coal crisis took serious turn on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 26, when the men employed at the Alfreton and other large pits belonging to the Butterby Colliery Company, in Derbyshire, laid down their tools and refused to extend the term of their notices. On the same day, it was stated that soldiers were under orders to proceed at short notice to the more disturbed areas, and that the Adjutants of Territorial regiments in some mining districts

- 4. COOLING THE WATER FROM THE CONDENSERS, SO THAT IT CAN BE USED AGAIN AND AGAIN: A SPRAY APPARATUS IN SOUTH WALES.
 5. PEACE IN THE STORM CENTRE: A PIT PONY TAKING CORN AND WATER ON A TRUCK OF COALS ABOVE GROUND, IN SOUTH WALES.
 6. IN A TIGHT CORNER: HEWERS AT DIFFICULT WORK.
 7. ON AN INCLINE IN THE MINE: BRAKING A COAL-TRUCK.

had received orders that, should a strike begin, they were immediately to take the bolts from all rifles belonging to their regiments and return them to the district barracks. On the same day, also, the "Times" said: "The nation wakes this morning to the beginning of a working week in a state of extreme suspense. It has behaved with exemplary calmass and patience in face of the greatest catastrophe that has threatened the country since the Spanish Armada."

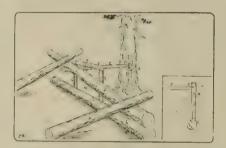


of his surroundings seems of the Yukon."

"Reminiscences of the Yukon."

Hon. Stratford Tollemache in writing his "Reminiscences of the Yukon" (Edward Arnold), in which he describes his experiences in that frozen region, as a miner and trapper, during a period of eleven years. His style is marked by a certain formal reserve, which, however, gives the impression of being due to a dislike of egotism rather than to any lack of geniality. One could have wished that the author had given a more familiar and intimate touch to the picture, and revealed more of his own personality and those of his companions, whom he seldom names. Many dramatic incidents are told in outline only, with the gravity of an anecdote in a historical volume. The book might have been brightened, too, by a division into shorter chapters, especially for the more striking episodes, the narrative of which occasionally loses something of its effect by being mixed up with explanatory and descriptive passages. In

ticularly interesting, as also is the chapter on the Yukon Indians. Although the author seems to have studiously repressed his sense of humour,



STOCKS ARRANGED TO DROP TO ENTRAP THE TOO SPECULATIVE BRUIN: THE MECHANISM OF A "DEAD-FALL" FOR BEARS. BROWN: I HE MECHANISM OF A "DEAD PAIL. FOR HEARS."
"A hole is bored into a tree with an auger, and a wooden peg (A) is hammered tightly in.... The peg forms a pivot on which the pole (B) will easily swing. To the bottom of the pole is attached the batt (C), which may consist of rotten fish."—Continued below.)

From "Remunications of the Yukon"

there are indications that it is not wanting; as, for example, when he describes his feelings on being lost in the woods during a journey when his sole companion was an Indian, "although

be called, that, apart from any colour question, complicates the problem of the once Spanish West Indies, of Mexico, of Venezuela and Panama. The author, M. Maurice de Walcefe, gives an intimate record of personal impressions at once shrewd and vivid He examines with a Frenchman's fearless candour the causes of corruption, and says exactly what he thinks without prudery or that mealy mouth which Carlyle ironically blessed in British biography Sir Arthur Conan Doyle contributes a suggestive letter by way of preface. In it he confesses that, although personally he likes the Americans, he is doubtful about their future. He fears lest that congeries of forty-five their future. He fears lest that congeries of forty-five countries, without a natural centrum, may one day be dissolved by superior force. Modestly he gives his opinions for what they may be worth, but no more apposite remark could be made to introduce a series of essays that bring home to us, as no former writer has done, the disruptive antagonisms of race and of passion that forever smoulder just beneath



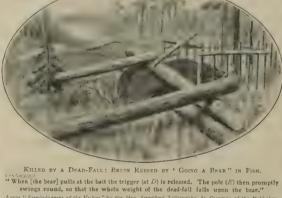
1 VICTIM OF THE TRAPPER'S INGENUITY: A MARTEN KILLED

"When the animal pulls at the batt the trigger is released, and a weight falls upon the victim and kills it."

From "Kemmusences of the Yukon."

spite of these slight drawbacks in the matter of literary technique, however, Mr. Tollemache

succeeds in holding the reader's interest from first has that great interest and value which always belongs to the work of one who writes in the fulness of knowledge and from long expe-rience. His account of the life and methods of a trapper in the cold, lone lands cold, lone lands of the Canadian North has the vivid impress of actuality. The de-scription of the different fur-bear-ing animals, their habits and value,



Reministences of the Yukon," by the Hon, Stratford Tollemache-by Courte
Mr. Edward Arnold.

I knew that the Indian was pretty certain to find me, especially as I owed him some wages." The picturesque aspect of life in the Yukon territory is well brought out in the drawings of Mr. J. F. Harrison Dutton which illustrate the book.

"The Fair Land of Central America" "The Fair Land of Central America." (Long) is a volume of manifold interest, and the subject is one made to the hand of a witty and observant Frenchman. No other could write so well of the decadent Latin civilisation, if civilisation it can



RESHING TO HIS DOOM A SPRING SNAR, FOR BEST



"AND THERR HANGED BY THE NECK UNTIL YOU BE DEAD"

THE EXECUTION OF THE WHITE RABIT.
"When the slip-knot is released, . . , the pole will fall to the ground. . . The struggles of the rabbit . . . release the slip-knot."
From "Remnuscence of the Yukon"

the surface of that complex Central Ameri-M. de Waleefe, however, prophe-

sies the triumph of the United States, once the Mexican embankment is broken down. Then, he says, the Yankee tide will engulf Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, only and l'eru, only to pause before Brazil, Argen-tina, and Chili. Even these last he thinks may go down as well. This most readable, entertain-ing, human, and sagacious has been well translated by Miss Violette M. Montagu.



DEVICES OF YURON TRAPPERS: (A) A MARTEY HOUSE; (B) A TRAP FOR LYNX

or Wolvening: (C) A Fox-Trap.

"A bollow is formed in the snow, and the trap placed within and covered with a piece of thin paper. . . . The paper is then covered over with snow. . . . For marten . . . sticks are placed upright . . . forming a small house . . . the trap is set across the doorway."

From "Remindi



LIKE A HUGE MANX CAT, THE SIZE OF A RETRIEVER: A LYNX APPROACHING

"Lynx . . . are also caught by means of snares made of strong cord . . . Brush or sticks are placed upright across the trail. . . . A lynx, on approaching the opening in the trail, places its head through the loop, which promptly tightens round its neck."

WHAT A COAL STRIKE MEANS: THE FUEL-SEEKERS.

DRAWN BY JOHN E. SUTCLIFFE.



IN SOUTH WALES, THE STORM CENTRE: THE POOR PICKING THE COLLIERY RUBBISH-HEAPS IN A SEARCH FOR SCRAPS OF COAL DURING HARD TIMES.

When times are hard in South Wales, admittedly the storm-centre of the coal crisis, it | rubbish-hesps in search of fuel. Thus do the needy get coal in manner scarcely less is by no means an uncommon thing for many scores of houses to be without coal, and hundreds of men, women, and children may be seen picking over the colliery | picked over before a stray piece of coal is discovered.

laborious than that followed by the miners, for large quantities of subbish have to be

THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK. FROM



THE RUNNER-UP AND THE WINNER IN THE
WATERLOO CUP ADVERSARY (ON THE LEFT)
AND TIDE TIME (ON THE RIGHT.)
In the final course of the Waterloo Cup Mr. E. L.
Townshend's Tide Time beat Mr. F., Alexander's
Adversary.



RATED AFTER HIS VICTORY; TIDE TIME INVE

After winning the Waterloo Cup, Tide Time was decorated with a blue ribbon by Miss Wright, sister of Mr. Harold Wright, bis trainer. Tide Time was bought for only twicty-five goiness, and a few days before the Cup the betting against him was 1000 to 25.



CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE OWNER: THE CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE UWNER: THE DURR OF LEEDS (ON THE LEFT) AND MR. F. L. TOWNSHEND AFTER THE WATERLOO CUP. The Duke of Leeds, who is a devotee of coursing, is seen in the photograph congratulating Mr. E. L. Townshend on the victory of Tide Time.



THE END OF HER LAST SAD VOYAGE: H.M.S. "POWERFUL" ARRIVING AT PORTSMOUTH WITH THE BODY OF THE DUKE OF FIFE.

The cruiser "Powerful," bringing the body of the Duke of Fife, arrived at Portsmouth on Feb. 24 flying the standard of the Princess Royal, who, with her daughters, was also on board. They were met by the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra. The "Powerful," is now to be paid off. She was launched in 1895 and became famous in the South African War by the part her men and guns took in the defence of Ladysmith.



ON THE WAY TO REST NEAR KING EDWARD: THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING

THE BODY OF THE DUKE OF FIFE APPROACHING WINDSOR CASTLE.

The costin, covered with a Union Jack, was taken by train from Portsmouth to Windsor, where it was conveyed on a gun-carriage of F Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to the Albert Memorial Chapel. It was arranged that it should remain there until its removal to St. George's Chapel for the funeral service on Feb. 28. Later the body will be taken to Scotland, to rest finally in the private chapel at Mar Lodge.



THE FIRST TRAGEDY OF THE COAL-TRADE DISPUTE: THE COLLAPSE OF A WALL

THE FIRST TRAGEDY OF THE COAL-TRADE DISPUTE: THE COLLAPSE OF A WALL WHICH KILLED TWO CHILDREN AT SOUTHWARK.

Indirectly the accident was due to the threatened coal strike, in view of which the City of London Electric Lighting Company had stored over 2000 tons of coal at their Southwark premises. Heavy rain caused the coal to shift, and it carried with it a wall in White Hind Court, which crushed to death two little four-year-old boys, John Hancock and Frederick Hoare.



A MASS MEETING OF MAYORS AT THE MANSION HOUSE: THE CONFERENCE
CONVENED BY THE LORD MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE COAL CRISIS.
Sir Thomas Crosby, the Lord Mayor (seen on the left wearing bis chain of office), hastily
summoned on Feb. 24 a great mayoral meeting at the Mansion House to consider the coal crisis.
Seven Lord Mayors and marriy two hundred Mayors attended, and a resolution was unanimously
passed urging both sides to come to a settlement.



A DUEL NEARLY FATAL TO A PHOTOGRAPHER: MM, BOULENGER AND MARMOTTAN
FACING EACH OTHER WITH PISTOLS.

M. Boulenger and M. Marmottan recently fought a duel with pistols in the Parc des Princes, Paris,
The former is in the left background in the photograph, the latter in the right foreground.
Neither was bit, but a photographer standing near had a narrow escape.



SHIELDS AND CANDLES AT A GREAT STATESMAN'S FUNERAL COUNT AEHRENTHAL'S COFFIN BORNE TO THE HEARSE FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT VIENNA. The body of Count Achrenthal was borne in procession from the Ballhausplatz to the Church of St. Michael. The hearse was preceded by mounted torchbearers and followed by chasseurs on foot bearing the Count's decorations. Later the coffin went by train to Doxan, to the family vault.

FREEDOM BY FORCE: COMPELLED TO LOSE A BADGE OF SERVITUDE

APIER A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE RECORD PRESS,



· MADE TO WALK ABROAD AN OBVIOUS REPUBLICAN: A CHINAMAN, UNWILLING TO HAVE HIS PIGTAIL REMOVED, LOSING IT AT THE HANDS OF SOLDIERS.

Most of the Chinese have taken kindly to the abolition of the pigtail, and have willingly had their queues removed, in a desire to rid themselves of the ancient sign of servitude to the Manchus, and to appear as true Republicans. Others, more conservatively minded, have wished to retain their pigtails. To these the soldiery in Nanking, at all events, have been paying attention, relieving them of their pigtails by force. It is interesting to remark that

BOWING TO DAME FASHION AND TO ANCIENT CUSTOM AT THE SAME TIME: OLD MODES MADE THE NEW MODES.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER FROM SKETCHES BY M. IZZET - MÉLYH.



WITH THE ALL-ENVELOPING CLOAK CHANGED INTO A CAPE AND THE YASHMAK INTO A EUROPEAN VEIL: YOUNG TURKISH WOMEN RECOGNISING CONVENTION, YET DEFYING IT.

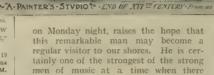
"And looks at her and says she is growing big. She must put on a charshaf.... The charshaf is a silk cloak coming to her ankles, and reaching up over her head, hiding her hair. That is bad enough, for it restricts her movements, but that is not the worst. Dropping from the charshaf over her face is a hortid thick veil, through which the world looks dark.... Her life is henceforth in the harem.... The wearing of the veil is not enjoined by the Koran; women had more freedom in the Prophet's day than they have at present. The covering of a woman's face, and more especially the hair, is a tradition with the Turks—so strong, however, that it has all the force of a religious law.... When a girl has put on her charshaf she is marriageable." Thus Miss Hester Donaldson Jenkins, writing

last year of the Turkish girl, in "Behind Turkish Lattices." Now, with the spread of the Young Turk movement, the veil, as we have noted in "The Illustrated London News" on other occasions, is becoming more and more transparent, a yashmak allowing the features to be seen quite plainly. The young Turkish women shown in our drawing have gone a step further still. The old thick covering for the face has become simply the veil worn by European women; while the all-enveloping silk cloak, the charshaf, has become nothing more than a cape. It cannot be said that, at present, many Turkish women follow this very Parisian style of dress; but their number is certainly increasing. To afford a contrast, the drawing illustrates also the older form of veil and cloak.

ART. MVSIC



Mr. Albert Chevalier began a season at the Savoy on Feb. 19
with Miss Ellen Terry. He appears in "The House," a drama
of workbouse life, by Mr. George Gloriel, and in Mr. J. M.
Barrie's "Pantaloon," Miss Terry gives her fectures on
Shakespeare's heroines.





CONDUCTING HIS "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" THE LONDON HIPPODROMI: SIGNOR PH MASCAGNI. PIETRO

Signor Mascagni, the famous Italian composer, who has not visited London for twenty years, began on Feb. 26 conducting his opera "Cavalleria Rusticana"—of "Intermezzo" renown—twice daily at the London Hippodrome. It is given in full by his own company of principals and an Italian cherus.

MUSIC.

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford is no friend of modern musical development; but, granting that he is a foe, let the ultra-modern school be grateful for a foeman with a sense of humour. We all remember the merry choral trifle, "Hence, Loathed Melody," in which he laughed at the moderns a year or so ago. His Symphony in D Minor, produced last week at the Philharmonic Society's concert, and in honour of its centenary season, is not only a skilled and clever piece of work, but it is fresh, crisp, and invigorating. It is never dull, melancholy, or unduly complex. Sir Charles Stanford was recalled many times, and is heartily to be congratulated.

Mr. Josef Holbrooke's second Chamber Music concert Mr. Josep Holdfooke's second Chamber Music concert, at the Æolian Hall, atforded an opportunity of hearing, under rather odd conditions, a version of the overture to "The Children of Don," the opera he has written with Lord Howard de Walden for production at the London Opera House in the summer. There are some charming passages in the overture; so much is certain; but the propose their is not the caused by least statistic sections. per effect is not to be gauged by last week's performance.

Mr Thomas Beecham brought a small orchestra to the Alolian Hall last week and gave a delightful concert of Italian music Another concert on the same lines will be given in the last week of the month, and in all probability

Miss May Har rison, sister of the young 'cellist who is rising so



THE NEW "TRILBY": MISS NEILSON-FERRY
AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Miss Neilson-Terry is charming in the name-part of
Du Maurier's famous play, "Trilby," recently revived
by Sir Herbert Tree, who again plays Svengali, at His
Majesty's.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SUNSHINE GIRL" AT THE GAIETY.

THE Sunshine Girl" is an appropriate title; brightness and light and geniality in the new Gaiety entertainment, and the heroine, who gets her name for the prosaic reason that she is employed at Port Sunshine factory, deserves it on another and better account. The libretto is the work of Mr. Paul Rubens and Mr. Cecil Raleigh, and contains rather more plot than usual. Its setting is a great soap and perfumery establishment, and setting is a great soap and perfumery establishment, and the colony grouped round it on a North-country riverside. The uniform of the workgirls, so prim in its century -old suggestions, is made to contrast piquantly with up-to-date fashions. And now for the Gaiety favourites and their rôles. The girl of the title, needless to say, is Miss Phyllis Dare, and she, looking as pretty as a peach, is supposed to be an employee engaged in the perfumery department and adored by the young proprietor (Mr. Basil Foster), who, because he wants to be loved for himself, poses as the dashing Lord Ricester. one of his own officials, and gets the dashing Lord Bicester, in the person of Mr. George Grossmith junior, to masquerade in his capacity. As an intruder on the scene comes Floot,

an ex - cabman competing in a Land's End to John o' Groats walk, and made by Mr. Edmund Payne the drollest of drolls. His detection of Bi-cester as a former fare and his meeting with his buxom and runaway wife, a lady represented that diverting exponent of Cockney humour, Miss Connie Ediss, contribute much to the fun of the



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield DUST OF EGYPT RE-VIVIFIED: MISS ENID BELL AS THE PRIN-CESS AMENSET.

CESS AMENSET.
Miss Enid Bell plays with great effect
in "The Dust of Egypt" at Wyndham's Theatre, as the Princess
Amenset, whose mummy comes
life after several thousand years.

Miss Dare, who has gained in vivacity, has two taking chansonettes and a sprightly song and dance with Mr. Grossmith. He in turn has a couple of ditties and a duet with Mr. Payne, which has some amusing business illustrative of the police attitude towards Suffragists. Mr. Payne is required to sing to

Tayne is required to sing to a waltz refrain, and shares a duet, "When Ladies have Their Way," with a newcomer, Miss Mabel Sealby, who "makes good" as a dancer. Miss Connie Ediss scores in "Brighton," and has a "Durbar" song which ought to become the "rage," The music of Mr. Rubens is deliciously light and tuneful, and there is more than the customary amount of clever dancing.

a first-rate artist, and it is not surprising to hear that she has met with great success abroad. The musical gift of the family must be remarkable, for a still younger sister, Margaret Harrison, took part in a minuet of her own composition for violin and piano, a singularly interesting piece of work for so young

A WODERN BUTLER TREATED AS AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SLAVE: MISS ENID BELL AS THE PRINCESS AMENSET, MR. HUBERT DRUCE AS BILLINGS, AND MR. GERALD DU MAURIER AS GEOFFREY LASCELLES IN "THE DUST OF EGYPT" AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.

a singularly interesting piece of work for so young a composer.

IN "THE DUST OF EGYPT" AT WYNDHAWS:MR.GERALD DU MAU-RIER AS GEOFFREY LASCELLES.

"The Dust of Egypt" is a "farcical fantasy" by Mr. Alan Cumpbell, son of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. It tells of the strange experiences of Geoffrey Lascelles, who housed an Egyptian mummy for a friend.

high in her profession, gave a delightful violin recital at Bechstein's last week.

She has the knowledge, the taste, and the capacity of a first-rate artist, and it is

The return to London of Heer Mengelburg, to conduct the London Symphony Orchestra's concert

are so many distinguished claimants for the conductor's high office. It was hoped that Hans Richter, doyen of conductors, would preside over the forthcoming "Ring" Cycles at Covent Garden, but he is unable to do so, and Dr. Rottenbury, of Frankfull and the conductor of the cond fort, has been chosen to direct the performances.

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION: "THE PRINCESS OF CANADA."

PHOTOGRAPH BY LALLIS CHARLES.

THE LATEST OF HER PORTRAITS: H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

Special permission has been given for the publication of this photograph, which shows Princess Patricia of Connaught as she is at the moment. We need scarcely remind our readers that when her Royal Highness visited New York a few weeks ago with her father, the Governor-General of Canada, she had a triumphal progress,

DESIGNED BY FATHER TIME: COSTUMES, ONCE THE ORDINARY ATTIRE, NOW VALUABLE AS FANCY DRESS.

DRAWN BY. A. FORESTIER.



OLD FASHIONS WHICH MAY BE SEEN IN MODERN BALL-ROOMS: .

The last year or two has seen a very decided revival of Society and general interest in the fancy-dress ball: hence the enormous success

GARBS WHICH MAY FIGURE AT THE GREAT CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

of such functions as the Chelsea Arts Club's Annual Costume Balls, the next of which is due to take place at the Albert Hall on March 6.



ANDREW LANG ON DREAMS AND COINCIDENCES.

THE question of strange coincidences, as of two golf-balls meeting in mid-air, is always interesting. In a book styled "The Evidence for the Supernatural" (1911), by Dr. Ivor Tuckett, the line is taken that the appearance of dying persons to their acquaintances at a distance, and

fulfilled dreams, and all such coincidences, are due, not to telepathy, but to pure luck or fluke; while the facts are consciously or unconsciously dressed up neatly by the narrators. There are many such instances, no doubt, though I do not go all lengths with the learned writer. Thus millions of the foolishest of dreams

every night, and it would be a marvel indeed if some of them did not coincide with an actual occur-rence, present or future. But jority of people have never in their whole lives, while healthy and awake and sober, had a hallucination of seeing, say, a friend who was not present, or anything else in

FROM THE FIRST PALACE OF PHÆSTUS: A MIDDLE MINOAN VASE, FOUND DURING THE MOST RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

that line. Here is one of Dr.

Tuckett's coincidences; he gives no evidence, but refers to a book which I never saw. A lady in Chicago, one morning in October 1885, asked her husband, in their bedroom if he know any one called Esdale or Edsale. He did not. She had dreamed that she was on the lakeside, and saw a coffin there with one or other of these results. of these names. In the morning's newspaper they read that ing's newspaper they read that a young man named Esdale had mysteriously disappeared from his house. "A few days afterwards the body of a young man was found on the lakeshore." But was the young shore." But was the young man Mr. Esdale? If not, where is the remarkable coincidence? We come across so many names, and forget them,

and they may turn up in a dream. If the young man was Mr. Esdale, then the coincidence was much more remarkable. Even then the coincidence need not fly to telepathy for

MISS R. MACAULAY. WHOSE "VIEWS AND VAGABONDS" HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED BY MR JOHN MURRAY.

an explanation. For example, Mr. Arthur Law says that he wrote a play



LIBATION - VASES IN THE FORM OF BULLS' HE LATE MINOAN RHYTONS FROM PHÆSTUS

of which the hero, Robert Golding, was the only survivor of a ship called the *Caroline*. A few days after his play was produced, a ship called the *Caroline* was lost at sea; only survivor — Robert Golding! You cannot easily beat that.

Dr. Tuckett gives another dream. A man in New Zealand, who was not thinking of racing, dreamed that a horse called Kanaka won a race. He rode twenty or thirty miles to the nearest town, got a racing-almanack, and found Kanaka entered for a steeplechase. He put his money on, and won. That

to relative time in India and Scotland. I thought that to relative time in India and Scotland. I thought that this was unlikely, as I could not remember having even heard the story, and I looked into my book at the pages mentioned. There was no such story, and no calculation of longitude and time. As to the real story (in which India was not concerned), I pointed out that the "vision" did not correspond, by five hours, with the scene which it represented.

The Visionary, here, is the sceptical

it represented.
Dr. Tuckett.

. Here he goes again! He says that someone offered lately to three British writers on telepathy "£1000 for satisfactory proof of one recent case." The demand, 1

think, was for the exhibition of a successful telepathic ex-periment: the owner of the £1000, apparently, to be the judge of the success; at least, remember no mention of umpires. This comes out from the third reply. You may offer "You may offer £100,000 with perfect safety. No sane person will back any mortal to do telepathy to order." I wrote that reply, if I may trust my memory.



SHOWING THE PORTRAIT OF A MINOAN MAN: A LATE MINOAN VASE FROM THE SECOND PALACE OF PHÆSTUS.

ry. If so, the demand was, not for satisfactory proof of one recent case (whether that demand was also made I know not), but for an exhibition of a successful telepathic experiment. The Zancigs might offer that, but nobody who regards telepathy as, if anything, a wind which bloweth as it listeth could dream of producing it to order. If he did, he would never satisfy the man with the thousand pounds, any more than Mr. Wallace could satisfy the offerer of a reward for proof that the earth is not flat. If so, the demand was, not that the earth is not flat.

It is hard to avoid mistakes

soft stene vessels. Some second Palace, and include second Palace, and incl



FROM THE FIRST PALACE OF PHÆSTUS: MIDDLE MINOAN POTTERY.

The photographs on this page illustrate the most recent excavations ande at Phæstus (Crete) by the Italian Mission. The Minoan Palace of Phæstus has been entirely uncarthed. Under the buildings of the Late Minoan period have been found new portions of the older Palace, which belongs to the Middle Minoan Period, containing much painted pottery and many soft stone vessals. Some important Late Minoan vases have been brought to light in the upper strata. These belonged to the second Palace, and include several characteristic rhytons in the form of human and animal heads.

really was lucky! A very near relation of my own

really was lucky! A very near relation of my own was watching a steeplechase in which a mare of his was running. "No." said my brother, "she will fall at the next fence but one," which she did. "How did you know that?" asked the friend. "Dreamed it last night." I hope that Dr. Tuckett will not explain by the theory that plain by the theory that my brother had given the man who rode the-mare orders to come to grief at that fence!

Dr. Tuckett is not very accurate. On page 118, Note 1, he ascribes to me a story, told in a book of mine, and then goes on to show how I improved it by making a wrong calculation as



IN THE LAND OF THE MINOTAUR: ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST (MIDDLE MINOAN)



CONTAINING MUCH PAINTED POTTERY AND MANY SOFT STONE ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST PALACE OF PHÆSTUS.

SISTERS OF THOSE MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES: WORKERS IN THE FIRING-LINE IN THE DAY OF BATTLE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



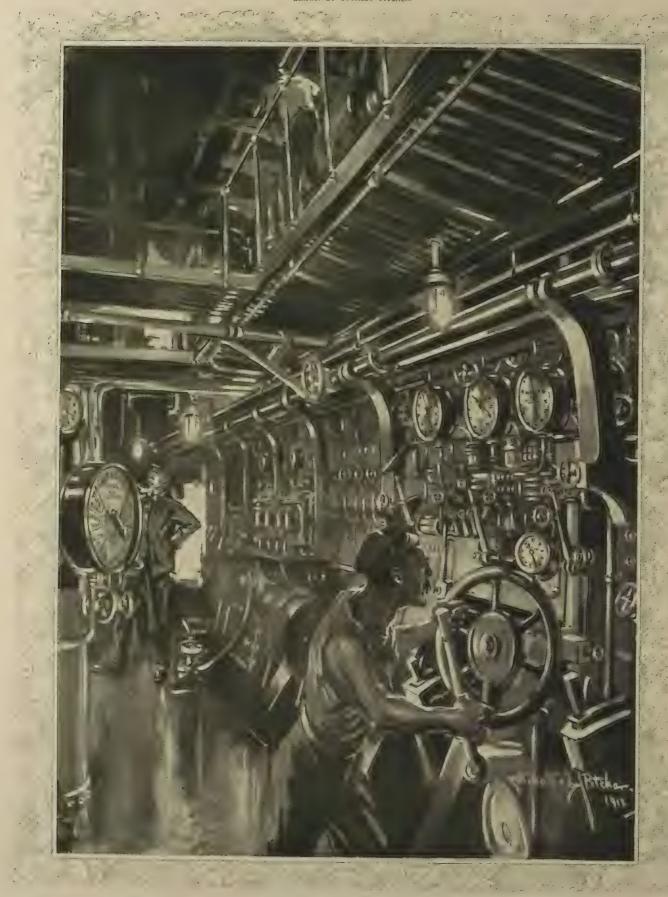
THE WOMEN WHO HAND OUT THE CARTRIDGES: WIVES OF FRANCE'S BLACK SENEGALESE TROOPS DURING A TAM-TAM AT COLOMB-BÉCHAR.

The wives of France's black Senegalese troops came into interesting prominence the other day when the French commander issued a special Order of the Day commenting on the great gallantry under fire of women distributing cartridges. The Order, published in the "Armée Coloniale," mentions Musina, wife of Corporal Ahmed Yacub, mortally wounded at the battle of Talmeust, June 14, 1908, while distributing cartridges in the firing-line; Bintu Korre, wife of Private Tome; Fatma, wife of Corporal Tarore; and Cumba,

wife of Private Samba Diuf, killed; and two other women whose courage in handing out cartridges under fire was noteworthy. Our drawing abows a very different type of episode in the lives of these women's sisters—a tam-tam organised by them in Algeria. A French officer is shown giving a negro dance. The French colony of Upper Senegal and the Niger occupies about 20,000 square miles, with a population of nearly five millions.

WHERE COAL IS NOT WANTED: AN OIL-DRIVEN 10,000-TONNER.

DRAWN BY SOTHEBY PITCHER.



NOT AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS: THE STARBOARD MOTOR-ENGINE OF THE "SELANDIA."

The new motor-ship, "Selandia," the property of the East-Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, has proved herself so successful that her owners have ordered two more motor-ships, each of 10,000 tons. It is thus very evident that the big, coal-less, oil-driven ship has got far beyond the experimental stage and has come to stay; although not more than a year or so ago internal-combustion engines were considered suitable only for small tiver-vessels and yachts. When oil is used for power the ship by which it is driven is funnel-less and, of course, without boilers or coal-bunkers. The petroleum is stored in tanks along the double

bottom of the vessel, and pumped to the motors. The drawing shows the starboard motorengine of the "Selandia" (looking forward). The engines have three "levels": the startinggear, seen in the drawing, is on the lower level, and there are two galleries above. There are
two engines, each of 1500-i.h.p. The "Selandia" is 370 feet long between the perpendiculars,
53 feet in extreme breadth, and 30 feet in depth moulded to the upper deck. Her tanks hold
900 tons of oil. It seems hardly necessary to point out that, quite apart from the excellences
of the "Selandia," oil began to be much discussed again when the coal crisis came into being,



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ART NOTES.

"WE can say without boast that this first exhibition of Futurist painting is also the most important exhibition of Italian painting ever offered to the judgment of Europe": thus "les jeunes," Boccioni, Carrà, Russolo, Italia and Severini, announce their advent. They seem to fear a certain speechlessness on the part of their critics an empty fear, since they will get more than their share of attention Rossetti found that "the critic of the new school sits down before a picture, and saturates it with silence": now he inundates it with talk of its courage. These Italians, whose names have an honest sound of rough wine, but whose pictures are som absurdities—whose new wine breaks the bottles—talk much of their own courage, and (which is quite necessary) of their artistic intentions tentions

Their desire, they say, is to put upon the flat canvas the things in front, behind, and on each side of one: to surround one, as one is surrounded in life. And in the matter of time, they take what goes before and what comes after a single impression, wildly exaggerating what Rodin has done in "St. John the Baptist." "How often when you are talking to a friend in a motor-bus do you catch sight, on his cheek, of a horse at the end of the road?" they ask. There is no end to the artistic chaos they permit. If, when painting on a balcony, you may in your composite picture suggest what is be low, above, on either hand and behind you, why stop there? The things you remember before leaving the room (the impression of the lowered curtains against the light things you remember before leaving the room (the impression of the flowered curtains against the light as you parted them to step out) might as well be reproduced. It should be nothing to a l'uturist to lang those curtains on the sun, or drop them on the head of an unsuspecting pedestrian; and if the wall - paper repeats itself in his memory or on the retina when he is standing on his balcony, let him plaster it in patches over the sky of his picture.

let him plaster it in patches over the sky of his picture

The Futurist is particularly happy in a motor bus, where he is beset with the jogging problems of space and movement. It goes without saying that he takes hold of

the aspect of things that is against use and experience the aspect of things that is against use and experience. He delights to tell you that to the innocent eye the 'bus is hurling itself into the narrow neck of the street; that it will soon dash into the houses which perspective draws together in the distance; that the houses are swirling past; that the people on the seats opposite are bounding along sideways, although to the prejudiced eye they seem to be sitting still. These things are true, after their

and the cross. Moreover, we know that all movement and complexity are contained in the most rigid and simple images. These the Futurists seek to throw down, that among the fragments they may find riddles.

The Futurists are particularly pleased with the discovery that a horse in action has not four feet, but twenty. For the old-fashioned reck ning it may be pleaded that four feet contain the pictorial potentiality of all multiplications and combinations of four, just as the four beats of trotting echoes contain for the ear the rhythmic clatter that may cover miles. Lady Butler, an artist who, content with four-footed beasts, lets her visual impression correspond with knowledge and use, is to hold an exhibition, mostly of pictured horses, at the Leicester Gallery in May.

A year ago I wrote that if there was one grudge, in an ocean of indebtedness, to be harboured against Sir Charles Holroyd, it was against Sir Charles Holroyd, it was on the score of the re-hanging of the "Venus Reclining with Cupid," for several years skied above Uccello's battle-piece. It was on high that two poets had sought it before any other picture in the Gallery. Again it was skied, but in another room, with, it is true, neither Francis Thompson nor Coventry Patmore alive to deplore its slighting. Now it is on the line and seen, for the first time, in its true colours. The dulness and clumsiness of the pigment is discoverable, near at hand and almost justifies its former banishment. But even if overpainted and half-destroyed, it remains in motive and design a picmains in motive and design a picture almost comparable to Botti-celli's "Mars and Venus."—E. M.

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PETER PAN AS HE WILL APPEAR IN KENSINGTON GARDENS: SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON IN HIS STUDIO, WITH HIS STATUE OF MR. BARRIE'S FAMOUS CREATION.

The statue of Peter Pan, which Sir George Frampton was commissioned to make by Mr. J. M. Barrie, will shortly be placed in Kensington Gardens. It will stand near the Serpentine, on a base representing an old tree-trunk, from which fairies and little animals are seen coming out to listen to the music of Peter Pan's pipes. The whole monument will be about nine feet high. The statue, in stone, was exhibited in last year's Academy. It has since been cast in bronze for the site in Kensington Gardens. Mr. Barrie is presenting the statue to London. fashion. But it is utterly untrue to say that an aspect

of Nature that is out of joint, that astonishes the common-sense and grimaces at the practical man and the fixed stars, should be more to the purpose in Art than an aspect that can be caught into placid and immobile marble, fixed in single words, and typified in such emblems as the ball

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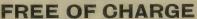
which, when allowed to form in excess, becomes deposited in the joints, muscles, and tissues in the form of urate of soda, which is insoluble by the ordinary bodily processes. Thanks, however, to the properties of

ANTURIC

SALTS

which have the power of coming in contact with and dissolving this harmful matter, these deposits can be expelled and eliminated through the pores of the skin.

In return for a post-card, an interesting and scientific TREATISE on these complaints and the method of treating them will be sent to all applicants



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Chocolate

The incomparable series of "Fry" Fancy Boxes, of infinite variety, undoubted quality, and resistible flavour will afford a wide choice to every buyer of Chocolate goodies. In their 'King George," "Queen Mary," "Queen Alexandra," and "Prince of Wales" boxes will be found new assortments of the highest quality. "Their Royal Flavour wins Royal Favour."

FRY'S PURE COCOA A SUPERB STIMULANT



The tones of an orchestra and a pipe - organ combined in one instrument

and that one instrument capable of being artistically played by anyone. This briefly describes the Æolian Orchestrelle.

All the tonal effects of a symphony orchestra respond to the stops of an Æolian Orchestrelle. You can call upon brass or flute, wood-wind, or string, either singly or together. You may reproduce in turn the gentle, tremulous whispers of the violin, the low dulcet tones of the flute and oboe, the clear notes of the clarionet, the ringing chords of the French horn, or you may call upon the combined resources of a whole orchestra in one majestic swell of blended tones.

Orchestre

brings into your home the greatest music that has ever been written -the music of the opera, the symphony concert and the cathedral.

In all single-toned instruments expression is only to be gained by playing fast or slow, hard or soft, and orchestral music reproduced with such restrictions must be a mere shadow of itself. the Æolian Orchestrelle not only have you these means of expression, but you have a vast range of tonal qualities enabling you to exactly reproduce the different voices of the orchestra as they occur in the original compositions.

You stand in the same relation to the Æolian Orchestrelle as a con-ductor to his orchestra. You can vary the volumes of the tones as easily you can the tones themselves. The tempo, the accentuation, the light and shade of tonal colouring are under your direct control. The music-roll plays the notes for you so that your atten-tion may be wholly concentrated on the artistic rendering of the composition.

We invite you to call at Aeolian Hall and hear the Aeolian Orchestrelle play your favourite orchestral work, or to write for Catalogue "5."



The Orchestrelle Company, ÆOLIAN HALL,



LADIES' PAGE.

LADIES PAGE.

I ORD Beaconsfield once said that it was a wonderful chance to be a beautiful girl; for then, at any moment, you might meet some man who would invite you to share both a great fortune and a station of high influence and importance. There were no chances like it, he declared, in the case of young men. There is some truth in this, for when great Peers or heirs to wealthy peerages marry, they lay at the feet of the chosen brides not merely wealth, but a position that carries with it dignity, responsibility, and even authority, supposing the young lady cares to avail herself of it. Several of the most important bachelor Peers and heirs to peerages have married within the last year. Amongst the presentations "on marriage" at the March Courts will be those of Countess Percy (the future Duchess of Northumberland), the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Valletort (the future Countess of Winchilsea), Lady Maidstone (the future Countess of Winchilsea), Lady Leconfield, and Lady Camoys. The Marquess of Stafford (the future Duke of Sutherland) is to be wedded in a few weeks; and the Society event of last week was the marriage of Lord Howard de Walden, who is not only one of the wealthiest of the Peers, but also well known from his interest and talents in literature and music. The new Lady Howard de Walden, née Miss M. Van Raalte, wore at her quiet wedding, which was celebrated a day earlier than Press and public anticipated, a truly beautiful travelling-gown of pure white velvet. Over the shoulders fell a square collar of Richelieu point lace, bordered by a narrow frill of black chiffon. Her only ornament was a long rope of pearls. The big hat of sapphire-blue straw was finished by a long and graceful blue plume, held in place by a rare buckle representing sloe-berries. plume, held in place by a rare buckle representing

The Lord Mayor is particularly interested in the question of thrift, and the Lady Mayoress (his daughter) has been urging the question on the attention of women. In all well-conducted households—and, fortunately, that means the great majority—there is undoubtedly a constant and close attention to saving all that is possible. Wives generally have to "make good," as they call it in Canada, on very limited means—limited by comparison with the effects expected. But no doubt the Lady Mayoress is right when she says that most women carry on this, which is simply their business, the way in which they earn their living, too much in an unbusiness-like style. "There seems to be a natural antagonism," she remarks, "between women and figures." Her civic Ladyship keeps accounts herself, but admits that each time that she examines them she "shudders." Now, for my part, I do not feel like that at all; I think figures that behave themselves and balance with delightful neatness are lovely. balance with delightful neatness are lovely

But housekeeping accounts are tiresome to keep, from the insufferable tediousness of remembering so many small sums. If the housemistress "runs" tradesmen's books, and allows herself a large margin of sundries (which are



A high-waisted embroidered gown, falling in long graceful lines. The stole and hat are of dark velvet

really, as the illiterate old housekeeper put it down, "faggots," meaning "forgets"), it is not so difficult. But to book every reel of cotton, every stray magazine, every bunch of flowers and every tin of furniture-polish bought—it is dreadfully tedious! However, it is often very advisable to do it. The account-keeping practice serves in some cases as a check on our own easy-minded spending, and in other cases it enables the housewife to show how closely her expenditure is managed, and how desirable it would be if she could either have more to use, or be allowed to lessen the outgoings.

allowed to lessen the outgoings.

Too narrow a margin between the income allowed and the expenditure required for the style of living is a terible trouble to many wives. The incessant effort to keep down expenses by minute economies is worrying, even debasing, to the mind, and is a canker at the root of many an apparently happy woman's life in all ranks of society; for, as Mr. Micawber justly observed, if but a small sum is on the wrong side of the books, it matters not what the total may be—it means uneasiness. Is it the fault of the women that so many families do live so near the edge of their income? Would it not be far better if we would say to ourselves that we will arrange our homes and our mode of living for our own comfort and family happiness, and that the people who do not care to visit us because we have not this or that form of show may stop away, but shall not affect our course of life? Many women, I feel sure, are too economical; they do not understand the saying of the wise king—"There is that spendeth and yet increaseth." Yet they often are so, compulsorily. of the wise king—"There is that spendeth and creaseth." Yet they often are so, compulsorily.

Bottle-food is all Baby requires for the first ten months or so of his precious little life, but after that something a bit more solid becomes advisable. "Allenburys" Rusks are the very thing, for while they are so tasty that the little one fully appreciates them, they are manufactured from specially selected flour and are rich in muscle-forming constituents. Added to hot milk and water and sweetened, the "Allenburys" Rusks form a semi-solid food, nourishing and easily digested and infinitely preferable to the commoner preparations of flour, such as bread and milk. Eaten dry they are invaluable during teething-time, when something suitable to nibble is practically imperative. These Rusks should be used to supplement the "Allenburys" foods for Baby's use. They are obtainable at all chemists', in tins, is. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each, but samples will be sent free on request to Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, 37, Lombard Street, E.C.

A very vivid pink is quite a feature on smart gowns. Bottle-food is all Baby requires for the first ten months

A very vivid pink is quite a feature on smart gowns at the present moment. The Duchess of Marlborough, receiving the Society of American Women in London at her own residence lately, wore a dress of mauve velvet trimmed by bands of vivid pink satin stamped with gold. A very smart coat worn at the same gathering was of bright pink cloth, the revers and cuffs lavishly embroidered with pansies in shades of heliotrope wool, whilst the big buttonholes were faced with heliotrope velvet. Another pink satin gown was delightfully subdued by a dark navy-blue veiling.

FILOMENA.





When nothing seems to do you good

—then is the time to take Junora. This light wine gently exhilarates the cells of the body and nerves, and renders them eager to assimilate the natural organic glycero-phosphates of Lecithin-ovo which Junora contains. Take Junora regularly—a large wineglassful before or with your meals. Junora creates appetite, feeds the nerves, and is a genuine tonic for the whole body.



2/11 per bottle, of most wine merchants, etc., or post free in the United Kingdom from HUMPHREY TAYLOR & Co., Ltd. (Estab. 1770), 45, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. By Appointment s.H B.

Liqueur Distillers



ond and Cut Rubles or Sapphires, 27 152 ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

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A Picture of Health Mrs. F. King writes:-" I enclose you photo of my daughter May, whose perfect health is the result of your food. After trying several others with no benefit, we were recommended to try Mellin's, and were delighted with

What Mellin's has done for thousands of babies all over the world, it will do for your baby-impart the vigour that creates 'the picture of health.'

is the picture of health

results. May is now nearly three years, and

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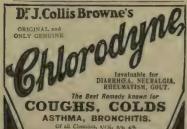
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HEAVY" | 2/-

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR DESTROYED FOR EVER IN 3 MINUTES.

I Will Send Free to any Lady the Secret Which Cured Me.

My Friends also Delighted.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams, and other rub on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish.

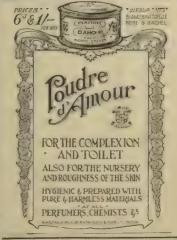
I spent many pounds in vain, until a long number of experiments finally led to the discovery of a simple method, which ments many led to the discovery of a simple method, which succeeded where all else failed in giving me permanent relief from all trace of hair. I will send full particulars free to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All I ask is for two penny stamps for reply.

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will also be found very efficacione in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBACO, AND RHEUMATISM.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of Sir Henry Harren, of Warnham Lodge, Horsham, and Seaford Lodge, Fellows Road, Hampstead, President of the Prudential Assurance Society, who died on Dec. 2, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £398,334. He gives £500 a year, certain furniture, etc., and the use of his house at Brighton, to his wife, "and in deference to her strong desire" makes no further provision for her; £200 to his daughter-in-law; an annuity of £250 to Mrs. Annie Marshall; £1000 to Maria Alberta Jeans in gratitude for her skill and careful attention to him; £200 each to the executors; and 230 shares in the Prudential Society to his grandson Henry Devenish Harben. The income from one-third of the property is to be paid to his daughter for life, and subject thereto all the property is to be held in trust for the widow and children of his deceased son.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1910) of Mr. Cornellus Lea Wilson, of Village Place, Beckenham, who died on Dec. 19, is proved by Cornelius Wilcox Wilson, and the Rev. Charles Lea Wilson, sons, and Sir Walter Prideaux, the value of the property amounting to £326,505. The testator leaves one-fifth of his property in trust for each of his sons and daughter and their issue, and one-fifth in trust for the children of his deceased son Samuel Henry.

The will and codicil of Mr. John Benjamin Charles Heari, of Burvale, Hersham, Surrey, and 28, Clement's Lane, City, who died on Dec. 2, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £115,124. The testator gives £100 and the household effects to his wife; £500 each to Dr. Arthur Francis Voelcker, Edward William Voelcker, Ernest Bevir, and Dr. Samuel Hatch West; £200 each to his godchildren; £200 to his partner Roger Cunliffe; and legacies to clerks and servants. The residue is to be held in trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then as she may appoint to his children or remoter issue.

The will (dated March 26, 1902) of Mr. Charles Chaloner Smith, of The Grange, Cobham, who died on

as she may appoint to his children or remoter issue.

The will (dated March 26, 1902) of Mr. Charles Chaloner Smith, of the Grange, Cobham, who died on Jan. 7, is proved by Mrs. Matilda Smith, widow, and Clive Galt Smith and Charles Keith Smith, sons, the value of the estate amounting to £190,632. He gives £1000 and the furniture, etc., to his wife; £500 to his son Cecil Raby Stephens; £100 each to his sons for acting as executors; and the residue to his wife for life, and then for his children by ther

by her.

The will (dated March 2, 1911) of Mrs. Ellen Penn, of The Cedars, Lee, S.E., who died on Nov. 25, is proved by her sons William Penn and Frank Penn, the value of the estate being £193.377. The testatrix gives £13,000 to her granddaughter Marion Joan Bowles; £1000 each to Frederic Stokes, and John Fletcher Green; £2000 to the Workshops for the Blind, Greenwich; £2000 to St. John's Hospital, Lewisham; £3000 to the Miller General Hospital; £500 each to grandchildren; £1000 each to the executors; and legacies and annuities to servants and others. She appoints marriage settlement funds and those passing under the will of her father, and leaves the

residue of her property, as to thirteen sixty-fourths each to her two sons, sixteen sixty-fourths in trust for each of her daughters Ellen Green and Isabella Stokes, and three sixty-fourths in trust for each of her granddaughters, Amy Dorothy Campbell and Marion Joan Bowles.

The following important wills have been proved-

Mr. Henry Swaffield, Cornwall House, Sevenoaks £210,757
Mr. Isaac Julius Weinberg, Fernbrae, Dundee, and St. Andrews Place, N.W. . . . £224,296
Mrs. Eleanor Ward-Fox, Haddon House, Bakewell, Derby £101,408

CHESS.

PERRY (Dublin).—If you will send us your solution, we will e the problem. We might unjustly condemn it on a solution that it the authorie

GITTINS and C M S (Barnsley). Problems to hand, with thanks.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3534 .- By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

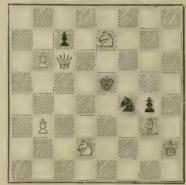
TION OF FAMILY
WHITE,

I. Kt to Kt 5th

Z. Q to B 7th (ch)

3. Kt mates

If Black play 1. K to B grd, 2. Kt to B 7th, etc. PROBLEM No. 3537.—By C. H. MORANO.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three m

OLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3531 received from Henry A Seller U.S.A.), I W Beaty (Toronto), and J Murray (Quebec); of from J Muller Wiere (Vienna), J W Beaty, J Murray, L B (Gibraltar), C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), and G P D 193; of No. 3533 from J B Camara (Madeira), Theo Marzials

olyton), C Barretto (Madrid), L Schlu (Vienna), W Evans (Bridgen Mauritus (Coburg), and J E Gemmell (Lossiemouth); of No. 333 fr Schlu, F R Gittins (Birmingham), W Lille (Marple), W Exa Deering (Wicklow), C J Kelly (Brighton), Ph. Lehzen (Hanove), J immell, and Mark Dawson (Horsforth).

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the International Gambit Tournat Messrs. SPIELMANN and FLAMBERG. (Muzio Gambit.)

HITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. F.) | WHILE (Mr. S.)

For lady golfers one of the great events of the year is the Lady's Pictorial Golf Competition, with prizes of the total value of £200, held under the auspices of the Ladies' Golf Union. The final Match Play Tournament will be played at Stoke Poges on June 26 and 27. The winner in each of three classes will receive a cup. Meantime, qualifying competitions, which will begin shortly, will take place in various districts of the United Kingdom on the following courses: Starbeck (Harrogate), on May 2; New Zealand (Byfleet), on May 2; North Middlesex, on May 68 Burnham (Somerset), on March 15; Handsworth, on April 30; Lossiemouth, on June 10; St. Andrews, on May 29; Western Galles, on March 27; Portrush on April 12; and Llandrindod, on a date yet to be fixed. All entries will close ten days before the date of each qualifying competition. Entry forms may be obtained from the Competition Manager, Lady's Pictorial, 172, Strand, W.C. 172, Strand, W.C.





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Height 143 inch £3 15 0

ASTLE Collars are faced with strong Irish Linen woven in our Banbridge factory and are our own make throughout. Don't be misled by statements that Cotton Collars are "just as good," LINEN costs three times as much as cotton because it is a stronger, whiter, cleaner and longer stapled fabric, possessing brilliancy and lustre which imparts to Men's Wear that look of distinction not found in the cheaper article.

The two shapes illustrated are typical. The top one is an outdoor collar in all depths; the lower one 21-inch depth-for evening wear. List of shapes postfree. 5/11

Postage, 3d. per

A sample Collar in any shape or size post free for six stamps.

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BELFAST.



WITH EVERY MEAL YOU EAT

your system absorbs a certain amount of uric acid, which is a poison resulting in innumerable disorders of the human frame, notably Gout, Rheumatism, Neurasthenia, and Kidney troubles. It is imperative that this poison should be eliminated, and the most agreeable and efficacious manner of doing this is to adopt as a permanent beverage for the dinner table and general use

Bottled at the celebrated Springs of Vittel in the Vosges, and exported at the rate of over ten million bottles per annum. In its mild yet permanent action VITTEL is coming into worldwide favour as a diuretic and stomachic stimulant.

IN WHOLE AND HALF BOTTLES.

At leading Hotels, Chemists, Stores, &c. General Agent for United Kingdom: E. DEL MAR, 12, Mark Lane, London, E.C.



B. W. of Chinning Norton, writes . "I am writing to thank you for the cure of eczema of my husband's arm by Antexema. It was a bad case, but Antexema completely cured it."

Are you troubled by Eczema or Pimples?

RE you worried day and night by irri-A RE you worried day and night by irri-tating eczema? Is your face or neck disfigured by this troublesome skin illness, or have you eczema either on your hand or chest, leg, or any other part of your body? You need not suffer in this way. It does not matter how long you have been afflicted, or whether your eczema is of the dry, weeping, or scaly variety, Antexema will cure you. Antexema stops the irritation the cure you. Antexema stops the irritation the moment it is applied; Antexema arrests the progress of the trouble and soon causes new and healthy skin to grow. That is why Antexema is so greatly appreciated by the public, used by doctors, and recommended by nurses. You will be enthusiastic about this famous British skin remedy if you get a bottle and use it, for the benefit is immediate. Much, disfigurement and discomfort and Much disfigurement and discomfort and annoyance is caused by

Disfiguring Pimples,

blackheads, or face spots. It is not merely that they look ugly, but they frequently cause intense irritation, and by the disfigurement they inflict on the sufferer they injure business prospects and social success. It should also be noted that in many cases the appearance of a crop of little pimples or a rash is the first sign of serious skin illness. It is therefore most important that the moment therefore most important that the moment pimples show themselves the Antexema

pimples show themselves the Antexema treatment should be adopted, as by its means further mischief will be prevented, and a condition of skin health quickly regained.

Not only is Antexema a cure for eczema of all kinds, and for pimples, face spots, rashes of every description, but it also cures every variety of skin illness both of children and adults. Bad legs, scalp troubles, skin irritation, red, rough, or chafed skin, and every other skin ailment is cured by Antexema. If yours is a

If yours is a skin trouble Antexema will cure it. The real

cause of the prevalence of skin illness is neglect of the early symptoms. When the skin first becomes red, rough, or irritated, skin first becomes red, rough, or irritated, or an eruption of little pimples appears, the sufferer frequently ignores such signs of approaching trouble, fancying it will cure itself and disappear of its own accord. Instead of this the trouble spreads, the pimples break, and an attack of eczema or some other unpleasant skin ailment follows. Avoid such misery by prompt use of Antexema.

Three points should be specially noted with regard to Antexema. First, it is the only cortain remedy for every skin illness, and cures when doctors, specialists, and every

cures when doctors, specialists, and every so-called remedy has failed. Next, it is not a quack nostrum, but the discovery of a wellknown physician. It is made up from his prescription in the Antexema laboratory, under thorough supervision. Finally, it is not a greasy ointment, but a creamy liquid, which forms a dry, invisible, artificial skin over the bad place, and thus prevents germs, dust, and grit getting in. It both protects and heals, and that is why you should use it.

heals, and that is why you should use it.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get a bottle of Antexema to-day. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylors' Drug Stores, and Lewis and Burrows' supply Antexema at 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. and 2s. 9d., or direct post free, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, Jeffreys Place, London, N.W. Also everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, every British Dominion, and throughout Europe.

Are you a Skin Sufferer?

If so, don't lose another moment, but obtain Antexema immediately. For the comfort and ease you will gain, followed by a thorough and permanent cure, you will

Permanent cure, you will permanent cure, you w



G. S., of Stapleford, Notts, writes: "The eruption on my chest, which started in small blisters, was quite cleared away by Antexema. The first application stopped the incessant itching."

IROLI CURES COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRH. It Strengthens the Lungs and Prevents
Consumption. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. Germs are ever present in the air we breathe; they attack the Lungs or Throat when the air-passages are too weak to resist them. That is how you catch cold. It is also the way you develop Lung complaints, including Consumption. Sirolin kills the germs in the Lungs and strengthens the Lungs themselves, enabling them to resist further attacks. Besides curing colds and coughs, it builds up the strength of the body to fight Consumption. Professor Mendelsohn, the eminent Medical Authority, speaks of Sirolin in terms of high praise, and mentions cases of Consumption in which the patients gained 12 to 15 lbs. in weight by taking Sirolin. Children like Sirolin; it is so pleasant and easily digested. It is the ideal nursery remedy, and should always be at hand. Colds and Coughs are even more dangerous to children than to adults. Little ones catch colds more easily, which develop with frightful rapidity into serious disease. LITTLE LUNGS NEED HELP to fight the ever-present germ. Start your children on a course of Sirolin to-day, and safeguard their future. THIS BOTTLE FREE STROLIN CO. LTD. LONDONEC THE SIROLIN CO., Ltd. ("R) 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. on sale, to-day, at your Chemists in bottles at 2/3, and extra large size, 4/6.





THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Our Warring Associations.

Motoring opinion is divided into two diametrically opposed camps on the question of the NA.A. regard the Club's policy as one of unfriendly aggression, and point out that it must necessarily lead to a good deal of overlapping of the functions of the two bodies. For the R.A.C. it is argued that it has a most perfect right to do what seems best to itself for furthering the interests of its own members and associates; which, it must be admitted, is perfectly sound doctrine. Moreover, the R.A.C. apologists argue that the A.A. has no rights of pre-emption on the road, and that if its patrol system is a good and useful thing, there is absolutely no reason against its extension to the members of other bodies who have the money to pay for it. Truth to tell, I am getting very tired of all this quarrelling over spheres of influence, which is neither dignified nor to the good of the cult of automobilism. Supposing some unfortunate body or individual desires to promote a trial or a race in which it would invite others than its own immediate entourage to participate, the R.A.C. ris argued that it would invite others than its own immediate entourage to participate, the R.A.C. ris argued that it would invite others than its own immediate entourage to participate, the R.A.C. ris argued that it would invite others than its own immediate entourage to participate, the R.A.C. governs by right of its constitution and powers—which, be it said, are unquestioned—the Club does, I think, adopt somewhat

questioned — the Club does, I think, adopt somewhat of a dog-in-the-manger policy, in-asmuch as it will asmuch as it will neither promote such events itself nor authorise others to carry them out. That, however, is more or less by the way. Then, I take it that if the A.A. were suddenly to say that it proposed to enter upon the holding of official trials and the issue of certificates, which would be worth much fine gold to the



NO BREAKDOWNS! A HUMBER WITH A RECORD. This car, one of the earlier 10-12-h.p. models, has covered over 30,000 miles in Ceylon and Europe without a mechanical breakdown of any kind.

recipients, the palace of Pall Mall would buzz like an angry wasps' nest, and we should hear an outburst of righteous indignation which would dwarf all that has been said by the partisans of the A.A. relative to the "Road Guide" scheme. Conversely, the moment the R.A.C. announces that it is going to do something that someone else has done aforetime—for the R.A.C. is a splendid copyist—the vials of wrath are opened instanter. I do not propose to debate the rights and wrongs of the most recent cause of friction, for that has already been done to an extent that is simply bewildering in the wealth of assertion and counter-assertion that has been advanced on either side, until I am tired to death of it all. But this I do say, that unless our associations can agree either to live in peace together or to differ amicably, the motorist who is not interested in the inner politics of the movement, and who desires the service to which his subscriptions entitle him, will presently begin to wonder whether or not these bodies, with their endless references to Codlin and Short, are either of them worth his while. Personally, I am rather beginning to think it out that way.

The A.A. in the North.

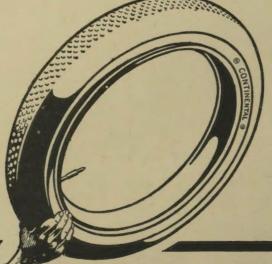
Beyon though I do not always agree entirely with the A.A. and its policy, one thing I am bound to say, and that is, that whatever it sets its hand to do it does most excellently well. A week ago the Northern Section held its fifth annual dinner at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, and, as is quite the usual thing when the members of the Association foregather, the story that fell to be told by the chairman, Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bt., was the cheerful one of progress and yet more progress. Membership, he told us, had increased materially since we met a year ago, and with the increase the A.A. had been enabled greatly to extend its activities in the North.

Then he went on

wities in the North. Then he went on to give us a fighting speech on the subject of the "encroachment" of the R.A.C. on the Association's heritage of the open road. Frankly, I think too much is being made of the matter. From many points of many points of view, it was fit-ting that the A.A. should register its protest against what it conceives to be an act of what it conceives to be an act of aggression; but, that having been done, it seems to me that the way of wisdom would [Continued overlay.



THE UP-TO-DATE POST OFFICE: A FLEET OF DARRACQ MAIL-VANS. The G.P.O. authorities are nothing if not progressive in their ideas of locomotion, and the motor vehicle is fast replacing all other methods of conveyance of his Majesty's mails.



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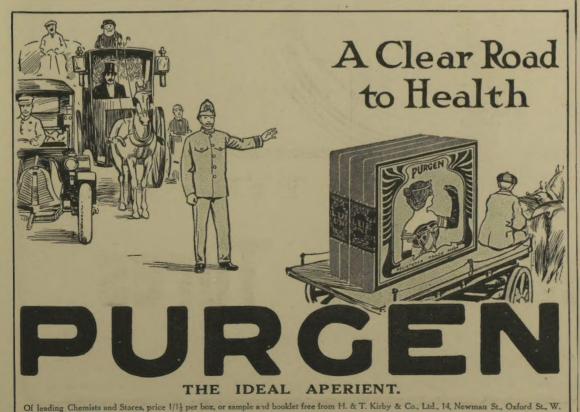
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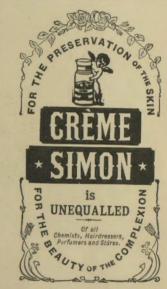
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THE MONACO RALLYE: A CAR AFTER THE RUN FROM HAVRE.

The Marquis de Lavalette Baraign and his 26-h.p. Métallurgique are here seen at the finish of the run from Havre to Monaco, in which the distance of 1290 kilometres (about 806 miles) was covered in twenty-six hours.

kind will soon become unmarketable. Imagine what it means to have an entirely self-contained plant which will start the motor, supply current for ignition purposes, and will light side, tail, head and speedometer lights merely by the manipulation of four switches, and which requires no more attention than can be given in five minutes once a fortnight! Truly it is motoring made easy. I shall be much astonished if next Olympia does not mark what may be called the era of the self-starter

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A MOST COMFORTABLE CAR: THE N.E.C. CARRIAGE.

This is one of the most comfortable cars on the road. The excellence of the interior accommodation is noteworthy, and a great feature of the car is that all the weight is carried well inside the wheel -base.

give ourselves simply because we fail to take due advantages of what science and invention have given us. I suppose there is no kind of hard labour comparable to that of inflating a big tyre on a hot summer afternoon, particularly when one has been more or less exhausted by the single-handed exertion of changing a cover that is too good a fit. And yet there is a round dozen of devices especially designed to save us the trouble. There is the Parsons "Sparklet," for example, which is simply COstored under pressure in a steel cylinder which is connected to the tyre valve by a flexible connection, and, by the mere turning of a valve, presto! the tyre inflates itself. And there are others of such number and merit that I often wonder why any sane motorist can even contemplate with anything approaching toleration the tortures of the old handpump.

W. WHITTALI.

In describing the 15-h.p. Austin car illustrated in our issue of Feb. 17, we called it (having so deciphered the title on the photograph) a "Lovée" landaulette. We are asked by the makers to point out that the name of the car is not "Lovée," but "Levée." We gladly give publicity to this little correction as the error might lead to confusion in the minds of the many motorists who favour the excellent Austin design.

Continued.]
have been quietly to await developments. Even now the General Committee of the R.A.C. has not passed final judgment on the "Road Guide" scheme, and it is not at all impossible, in spite of the optimism of the official organ, that it will even yet be voted down. But there is this to be said, that I do not see now how the Club can do anything but go on with its proposal without loss of face. The A.A. has forced the issue, and now, after time for mature reflection, I am inclining to the belief that it has committed a grave error in tactics by so doing. However, we must wait and see.

The Self-Starter I have recently been

The Self-Starter Must Come.

The Self-Starter Must Come.

I have recently been afforded an opportunity for trying-out a well-known American car, the Cadillac, which is now standardised with an electrical self-starting device; and the result of that test is that I am quite firmly convinced that before another couple of years have passed the starting - handle will be as great an anachronism as the low-tension magneto. The convenience of a device which enables the motorist to climb into the driving seat of the car and start his engine from cold with no more exertion than that needed to press a push-button switch and depress the clutch-pedal, needs no labouring at all, and now that we have in sight a really simple, dependable system which will render manual effort unnecessary for starting the most stubborn of motors, there is no doubt at all but that the car sans a device of the



A LUXURIOUS ARGYLL CARRIAGE.

The chassis is one of the new sleeve-vaive engined type, of 25 h.p., which was introduced at the last Olympia Show and created so great a sensation.





